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Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 8 August 1955

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME - ITALY

NV. '60

THE STABILIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN RICE, A REPORT ON POSSIBLE MEASURES.

August 1955. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.50 2s. 6d.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 8 August 1955

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1954/55 AND THE SHORT-TERM DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS*

The situation in 1954/55

The world economic situation in the 1954/55 crop year has been characterized by the rapid recovery of the United States from the 1953/54 recession, by the continuation of high levels of economic activities in Western Europe with the appearance, however, of some stresses and strains, by the steady though slow rise in the economies of non-communist Asia, by the renewal of inflationary pressures in large parts of Latin America, and by continued difficulties in the agricultural sectors of China, the U.S.S.R., and Eastern Europe. In spite of the generally favorable economic conditions in most parts of the world and the subsequent high demand for agricultural products, some of the more basic difficulties in the field of foreign trade and international payments still persist, agricultural prices are generally sagging compared to industrial prices, and the problem of agricultural surpluses continues.

North America

After leveling off in the summer and early autumn of 1954, the *United States* economy started to recover at a steady pace in October 1954, and by June 1955 industrial production had surpassed slightly the postwar peak of mid-1953. Civilian employment increased much less, however, and in the second quarter of 1955 was only 2.5 percent above last year's, in spite of a 10 percent rise in industrial production. Agricultural employment declined and there was a higher than normal increase in average productivity per industrial worker. However, some lengthening of the average work week and slightly higher pay rates provided for increased labor income. In the first five months of 1955, total personal income increased 3.3 percent above a year earlier, and disposable personal income reached an all-time high. This and an increase in instalment buying (which slightly reduced the rate of personal savings) made consumers' expenditures reach a record high accounting for increasing sales at all levels and stimulating a reversal in inventory movements toward renewed accumulation.

Two main developments have so far characterized the recent recovery: the greatly expanded production of automobiles and of homes. Total motor vehicle output in the United States in the first half of 1955 ran at an annual rate of nearly 10 million cars and trucks, and total expenditure for new construction at more than $41,000 million a year. Record activity in the automobile industry, which consumes about 25 percent of the current steel production, together with the housing boom sustained steel production in May 1955 at over 96 percent of theoretical capacity, against 71 percent in May 1954.

The recovery did not extend to the farm sector, however. Although domestic demand continued high and agricultural exports in the first ten months of the 1954/55 crop year were 9 percent greater than a year ago, farm prices declined further and, in the first five months of 1955, were 5 percent lower than in the same period of 1954. With cost of farm purchases a fraction higher, the parity ratio did not improve from the postwar low reached in December 1954. Farmer-operators' realized net income in the first half of 1955 is estimated to have been about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier.

In 1954, commercial exports of goods and services increased while imports declined, yielding again a favorable balance on current account of the United States' balance of payments. However, United States government grants and loans — though 24 percent smaller than in 1953 — and higher private capital outflow were greater than this surplus. Added to their current gold production, foreign countries were thus able to continue increasing their gold and dollar holdings by $2,000

* A draft of this article was submitted to several outside experts whose suggestions have been extremely useful. Lack of space, however, prohibits more than this general acknowledgment.

million ($2,600 million in 1953), the bulk of which accrued to continental Western Europe and particularly to Western Germany. With the subsequent upturn of economic activities in the United States, imports started rising again at the end of 1954, though less than could be expected, and reached in the first five months of 1955 almost the level of 1953; however, commercial exports rose still more and the export balance increased further.

Economic developments in *Canada* were somewhat similar, although the recovery from the setback suffered in 1953/54 was less rapid than in the United States. The 2 percent decline of the gross national product in 1954 was mainly the result of the bad grain harvest and of some decline in the production of durable manufactured goods and textiles. In spite of a 1 percent smaller employment and a 14.3 percent lower farm cash income (the fall in net income was over 30 percent), personal income remained unchanged owing to widespread wage increases, greater receipts from dividends and interests, and higher transfer payments. Personal savings were reduced, however, and consumers' expenditure rose above the previous year. Government purchases showed no change despite a 9 percent decline in defense expenditure, but private capital expenditure and exports both declined.

The decline in capital expenditure in 1954 of about 6 percent was due to lower expenditure for machinery and equipment, particularly in agriculture, where such expenditure decreased about 30 percent, and in non-residential construction: residential construction increased slightly. Inventories declined in durable manufactures, textiles, and farm products in spite of lower exports particularly of grain and grain products, which were down about one-third.

Most of the decline took place in the first quarter of 1954. In the crop year 1954/55, the trend has been reversed and the economy has moved upward to a new record level. Industrial production in the first four months of 1955 was 5 percent higher than a year earlier and construction established new records in the first half of 1955. With favorable weather in the spring, the unemployment situation eased greatly and by May 1955 it had returned to the level of a year ago. Total domestic exports also are rising; but wheat exports in the first ten months of the current crop year were off about 2.5 percent by volume from the same period in 1953/54. Farm income, however, continued to decline and, in the first quarter of 1955, was nearly 7 percent below the corresponding period of 1954.

The balance-of-payments position of Canada in 1954 showed an almost unchanged deficit on current account, but again this was more than offset by the continuing inflow of foreign (mostly United States) capital, although at a reduced rate; this inflow showed also in increased out-payments for dividends and interest. Net capital inflow in the first quarter of 1954 was already smaller than the deficit on current account, and official gold and dollar reserves decreased. The Canadian dollar, however, still maintained a small premium over the United States currency.

Western Europe

The rhythm of economic expansion in Western Europe accelerated in 1954; industrial production rose almost 9 percent, intra-European trade, including East-West trade, was more than 12 percent greater (by volume), and overseas exports increased, except those to the United States. Since mid-1954, Western Europe's terms of trade have deteriorated slightly. Gold and dollar reserves continued to increase, although the 1954 increment was about 25 percent smaller than in 1953 and again more than accounted for by non-commercial receipts from the United States.

The economic expansion was most pronounced in *Western Germany*, whose gross domestic product increased 8 percent in 1954 owing to greater investments, higher consumption, and further increasing exports. The latter yielded a foreign trade surplus of DM 2,700 million (2,500 million in 1953), but a deficit in service transactions, some capital exports, and increased capital outflow for foreign debt repayments reduced the favorable balance of payments to DM 635 million (885 million in 1953). Gold and dollar holdings increased by the end of 1954 to over DM 8,000 million, or more than 60 percent compared with the end of 1953. The expansion continued in 1955 without showing any strain or inflationary pressure. The gross national product rose about 12 percent in the first half of 1955, industrial production reached a postwar high, and the demand for consumers' goods, in spite of a slight decline, remained on a very high level.

The gross national product of the *United Kingdom* rose about 6 percent in 1954. Industrial and agricultural production continued to expand, living standards rose, there was an increase in the rate of industrial investment, and a high level of personal savings was maintained. Almost one-third of the increase in industrial production was purchased by domestic consumers, about a quarter each went into investment and inventory accumulation, and about one-fifth into exports. The highest increases were in the production of vehicles (mostly automobiles) and connected industries, the lowest in textiles and food manufacture. Shortages of skilled labor came to be felt increasingly and imports were needed to supplement the domestic output of

coal and steel. Higher industrial production entailed greater imports of raw materials, but the relatively small increase in output of textiles kept down fiber imports, and stocks of food and feeding-stuffs were drawn down, thus limiting the increase in import volume to only 2 percent. Industrial production rose by another 6 percent in the first six months of 1955. However, from April 1954 to March 1955, average import prices rose gradually, while export prices remained stable; the unusually large surplus on current account in the first half of 1954 turned into virtually a bare balance in the second, when the balance of payments was affected by the seasonal rise in interest payments, higher imports, and lower export returns, partly owing to the dock strike. The rest of the Sterling Area moved from a surplus of over £ 100 million in 1953 to a deficit of £ 150 million in 1954. The Sterling Area's central gold and dollar reserves began to decline in the second half of 1954, though up to the end of December the fall was little greater than the amount of special gold and dollar debt repayment to International Monetary Fund and European Payments Union creditors.

However, sterling had been under pressure in the foreign exchange markets since the autumn of 1954; in February and, to a much smaller extent, in March, there was a marked fall in reserves. To tighten domestic demand and check the import rise, the United Kingdom Government raised the bank rate to 4.5 percent towards the end of February (there had already been a rise of 0.5 to 3.5 percent in January), took measures to control instalment credit, and authorized the Exchange Control Authorities to intervene actively to strengthen the exchange rates of transferable sterling. The transferable rate improved rapidly but, at the end of June 1955, the reserves were still more than 10 percent below the level of a year earlier.

In the period January-March 1955, United Kingdom exports had been running some 10 percent higher than a year earlier, but imports were up by 22 percent. In the second quarter, exports went down about 7 percent compared with the same months of 1954 owing to the strikes in June; imports, too, were lower than in the first quarter, but the deficit on visible trade increased more than twofold. During the second half of 1954 and the first half of 1955, import controls were tightened by certain other members of the Sterling Area.

France, too, shared in the general upswing of Western European economies. Industrial production rose 10 percent in 1954 and increased even faster in the first quarter of 1955, reaching a postwar record level in May. The higher domestic demand was based on another excellent harvest, higher wages, tax reductions, and a high level of investment, particularly in housing, helped by a policy of cheapening money at stable prices. The rising domestic demand was supplemented by increased exports resulting from the high level of economic activities in Europe and from progressing development in the dependent and affiliated overseas areas; more competitive prices and the extended trade liberalization within the Organization of European Economic Co-operation area were also contributing factors. Imports rose equally and the deficit of the Franc Area's payments with the rest of the world remains considerable. But increased foreign aid permitted a substantial rise in official dollar holdings and some relaxation of quantitative trade controls. In spite of the visible improvement of the French economy, there are still a number of vulnerable points, e.g., continuing budgetary deficits, the external disequilibrium, and the existence of some agricultural surpluses, especially in cheaper wines.

The *Netherlands* had a record year in 1954 in production, employment, consumption, and foreign trade. However, in spite of wage and rent controls, inflationary pressures increased and the government, in March 1955, introduced a ceiling of retail and wholesale price margins at the level of early 1954, and started an investigation of the price policies of existing cartels. The threat of inflation — to a varying degree and for a variety of reasons — is also increasingly being felt in the *Scandinavian countries* and in *Austria*. All of them are at or near the full employment level and rapidly rising consumption and imports create difficulties domestically and in the balance of payments. Measures taken to curtail consumption and imports, and also, in some cases, investments, include: raising of the discount rate (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden) and other credit-restricting measures (Denmark, Sweden), increase of sales taxes, custom duties, or reduction of subsidies (Denmark, Norway), reduction of public expenditure (Austria, Finland), or introduction of import quotas. Simultaneously, saving is being stimulated through attractive public loans or — as in Finland — by tying the value of time deposits to the cost-of-living index. Among the other European countries whose general level of activity showed improvement were *Belgium*, *Greece*, and *Italy*.

U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

The U.S.S.R. reported another good year in 1954 with national income rising 11 percent; industry contributed the most, while expansion of agriculture lagged behind, particularly in the livestock sector. For the greater part of 1954 the emphasis was still on consumers' goods industries, but the policy changed later in the year and development

of heavy industry was again pushed in the foreground. The increased imports of meat and dairy products into the U.S.S.R. (in 1954 it was the third largest meat importer in the world though these imports covered only 2 percent of consumption), were mainly to relieve shortages in other countries of the Soviet bloc. In 1955, the U.S.S.R. imported considerable quantities of sugar. A new feature was the campaign for plowing up, in the period 1954-56, an additional 30 million hectares of virgin or unused land. In 1954 more than 17 million hectares had already been plowed up and some 20 million hectares are planned to be brought under cultivation in 1955, a good part for increasing the output of maize for expanding the feed supply for livestock production; actual output from the new areas was disappointing, however. Simultaneously, great changes have been announced in the organization of agriculture to strengthen collective production and to enlarge State-owned farms, particularly in the newly opened-up areas.

The countries of Eastern Europe generally follow changes in the economic policy of the U.S.S.R., with some time lag. The shift back to stressing heavy industry has been announced as a policy yet to be implemented. Previously, the emphasis was on increasing the supply of consumers' goods, with particular attention being given to increasing agricultural output through greater incentives to farmers and more investiment capital for agriculture. In all countries of Eastern Europe, except Eastern Germany, the cultivated area has been extended and land already under the plow has been improved. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, prevented the achievement of the targets in 1954, and crop production remained stationary or even declined.

Oceania

Lower export earnings and keener competition in overseas markets, combined with the pressures on labor and other resources characteristic of full employment, are troubling the economy of *Australia*. Volume and value of wool exports declined in the 1954/55 season by an estimated 7 and 15 percent, respectively. With exports declining and imports rising, Australia ran a foreign trade deficit of £A68 million ($151 million) in 1954/55, as compared with a favorable balance of £A147 million ($329 million) in 1953/54. Hence, as in 1952, quantitative import restrictions were imposed again in 1955, ranging from 15 to 33⅓ percent and intended to cut the import bill by an estimated £A 100 million a year, or by over 10 percent. The failure of the latest federal loan to be fully subscribed from private sources points to the increasing capital scarcity, and shortages of labor and some basic materials indicate that the rapid expansion of Australia's economy is pushing against the limited supply of factors of production. Gross value of farm production declined about 5 percent, owing mainly to a 16 percent drop in wheat production. Although the balance of payments of New Zealand also turned from a favorable balance of NZ£21.5 million in 1953/54 to a deficit of NZ£39.1 million in 1954/55 (end of May), no further import restrictions are contemplated at the moment. Exports of dairy products declined, while those of meat and wool were more or less maintained. Recurring inflationary pressures necessitated increasing the discount rate and the reserve requirements of commercial banks.

Latin America

Economic developments in several of the Latin-American Republics in 1954/55 were, on the whole, less favorable than in the preceding year. Prices of the most important agricultural export products were declining. Recently coffee prices have fallen sharply below the unusually high levels prevailing in late 1954. This drop has adversely affected the economic situation in Brazil, Colombia, and a number of Central-American countries.

Although export revenue in 1954 remained at about the same level as the year before, much larger imports of some $600 million in the 20 Latin-American Republics led to a widespread deterioration of the balance-of-payments situation and to new or greater import restrictions in some countries. As a result of these developments and other factors, capital investment continued to decline after having reached a peak in 1952. Inflation persisted in a number of countries and the cost of living rose at an alarming rate in Bolivia and Chile. Among the larger countries, *Argentina's* economy improved owing to a favorable harvest and to the changed price policy of the State export monopoly which, at current world market prices, was able to dispose of most of its accumulated stocks, though at a substantial loss. However, the price decline on world markets reduced export returns in spite of greater volumes and reduced considerably the net surplus in the balance of payments as compared with the high levels reached in 1953. Imports increased by value and volume and investments rose, partly financed from abroad; industrial production was up and higher employment, deficit financing, and increase of money in circulation kept domestic prices advancing more than 10 percent within the year. The sharp decline in export prices and quantities of coffee shipped in 1954/55 created scarcity of means of payments for imports into *Brazil* and reduced government revenue. The foreign exchange position worsened appreciably in 1954/55, restrict-

ing imports and driving up the dollar exchange rate. The cost of living rose 23 percent in 1954, compared with 12 percent in 1953, and inflation continued in early 1955 owing to a great credit expansion for the coffee support program and the financing of states' and federal government's deficits. Industrial production increased in 1954 at the same rate of about 3 percent as in 1953, though more rapidly in consumers' goods, while the growth of agricultural output was the highest since 1946 in spite of the drop in coffee output. The increase was greater for domestically consumed products, indicating the growing demand from an increasing population and higher per caput consumption.

In *Chile,* inflation, which had increased the cost of living since 1951 at a rate of some 20-25 percent annually, developed alarming proportions in 1954 when this rate shot up to 70 percent and continued into 1955. Steadily expanding bank credits to finance continuing substantial government deficits, economic development, and high social costs are some of the reasons which explain — though not fully — the continuing and progressive inflation. Attempts to control, or at least slow, the speed of inflation remained ineffective; reduction of public expenditure in real terms led to curtailment of public works and the rate of industrial expansion was further slowed down. In *Mexico,* the favorable effects of the economic measures of the spring of 1954 (devaluation, tariff increases, trade controls) began to be felt in the second half of that year. Combined with an 18 percent increase in agricultural output, this improved the general economic situation visibly in 1954/55. Exports were about the same, while imports could be reduced, and gold and foreign exchange reserves were higher at the end of March 1955 than at any time in 1954. Industrial output rose 4 percent in 1954 and high employment, increase in wage rates, and a good harvest have improved domestic demand in the first months of 1955.

Reduced demand for *Cuba's* sugar during the greater part of the 1954/55 season resulted in a slight recession. Substantial Russian sugar purchases late in the season, if continuing, could make possible a turn to the better. The trends in the other countries of the region were varied. In *Venezuela,* where developments differ substantially from any other country in the region, investment continued to increase at high rates mainly as a result of large oil exports, and the net surplus in the balance of payments was almost as large as the record level of 1953. In *Peru,* total exports increased somewhat and, coupled with a decrease in imports, resulted in a surplus in the balance of payments for the first time since 1950. In this and other countries, such as *Ecuador,* where agricultural exports increased substantially both in volume and value, *El Salvador,* and *Nicaragua,* conditions generally improved and income and demand expanded. In *Colombia,* although during 1954 export revenue, particularly from coffee, was higher than during the previous year, the government was forced at the beginning of 1955 to establish certain quantitative import restrictions in order to ensure a normal flow of imports of machinery, other capital goods, and raw materials. In *Bolivia,* reduced production of tin commanding lower prices had adverse effects on the economy of the country, and the government was forced to tighten import restrictions and to adopt measures for combating inflation. In *Guatemala,* export revenue was low, whereas imports continued to increase. This country is still facing the difficulties arising from the change of government in 1954.

Far East

Industrial output of Far Eastern countries increased in 1954, but agricultural output remained unchanged in 1954/55 compared with 1953/54. Better food supplies reduced import requirements on the one hand, but created difficulties, particularly for the rice-exporting countries, on the other. Industrial production rose, both in producers' goods (steel) and in consumers' goods (cotton textiles), as well as in products of great importance for agriculture, such as electric power and chemical fertilizers. Equally beneficial for agricultural development was the improvement in transport facilities. Balance-of-payments developments were on the whole more satisfactory and gold and dollar holdings in a number of countries were larger at the end of 1954 than a year ago. Lack of capital had, throughout the postwar years, been a handicap to economic development and the situation did not improve substantially in 1954.

India had its most successful postwar year; an exceptionally good harvest made it possible to relax control on prices and on movements of food grain and to reduce sharply grain imports. However, the improved supply of grain depressed its price further since it was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in effective demand. Other agricultural prices — except those of tea — also showed a downward trend. Industrialization progressed satisfactorily with further diversification of the industrial structure through the particularly fast expansion of the engineering and chemical industries. Exports (tea, cotton, and jute yarns and manufactures) increased more than imports, the balance of trade improved slightly, and a favorable balance of payments is expected to be shown for 1954. This made possible a further liberalization of imports in the first half of 1955.

Improvements in *Ceylon* in 1954 have been due to a stabilized budget, better earnings from tea

exports, the availability of foreign financial assistance, and the declining prices of rice imports. *Malaya* benefited from better rubber prices in 1954/55 as well as from higher export earnings from rubber and tin and from a bigger harvest on its improved and extended paddy area. *Indonesia* was able to improve its balance of trade by a considerable reduction of imports and a slight rise of exports. A large budget deficit brought about by high defense expenditure increased inflationary pressures, though these were somewhat mitigated by the increased domestic production of foodstuffs (rice, sugar). The steady economic expansion of the *Philippines* continued in 1954/55. Agricultural and industrial production increased, but higher taxes, a slackening in government development expenditure, and relatively low domestic investments produced a mild deflationary trend. Prices declined while general purchasing power and domestic demand for agricultural products increased. In *Pakistan,* on the other hand, increased industrial and agricultural production (mainly of food grains) led to higher domestic consumption. Investment, both public and private, expanded, but exports, particularly of raw cotton, declined owing to higher domestic requirements and relatively high prices, and the balance-of-payments deficit increased. However, import restrictions were relaxed and inflationary pressures have not been fully eliminated. In *Japan,* agricultural production recovered in 1954/55 from the disasters of the previous year. Grain production increased about 13 percent and imports of food grain will be reduced by 10 percent in 1955. Nevertheless, a strongly deflationary policy was pursued in 1954; it was, however, limited to monetary matters and did not affect fiscal policies, i.e., while interest rates and lending policies of the banks were adjusted to tighten money supply, public expenditure increased. Although this dampened somewhat the deflationary effect of the restrictive monetary policies, unemployment increased sharply and wholesale prices fell. Retail prices remained stable but general purchasing power and demand declined. Exports increased substantially while imports declined in 1954/55, and the foreign trade deficit was cut by one half. Yet the favorable balance of payments in the first half of 1955 was made possible only through continuing, even if reduced, special dollar payments by the United States for military procurement and expenditure of the occupation forces.

Near East

In the Near East, the oil-producing countries, particularly *Iran, Iraq,* and *Saudi Arabia,* benefited from higher oil exports and from larger shares in the profits of the international oil companies. In these countries, development programs — many of them in agriculture — are progressing as fast as available capital goods, manpower, and institutional organization permit. In the other Near East countries, *Egypt's* economy showed further progress in 1954. Agricultural production increased substantially, particularly that of rice through expansion of the cultivated area. Industrial activities in the fields of textiles, sugar refining, and cement also rose. While cotton carry-overs could be disposed of in an orderly fashion, exports of the 1955 crop lagged behind the previous year's sales, giving rise to rumors of a pending devaluation. Retail prices stayed fairly stable; increase in prices of some foodstuffs were offset by declining prices of some other components of the cost of living, and domestic demand thus remained satisfactory. *Turkey's* rapid economic expansion was interrupted in 1954 by the effects of the bad harvest. The situation, however, was somewhat improved by special grain deliveries from the United States. The cost of living, particularly food prices, rose in 1954 and the continuing inflationary trend necessitated a 50 percent increase in the official discount rate. Export values fell and although imports declined too, the balance of payments deteriorated, increasing the already existing foreign exchange difficulties, and import restrictions had to be introduced. Domestic demand, which, owing to great development expenditure by the government and to agricultural price support, had been rather high, was also unfavorably affected. In *Syria,* increased agricultural production on an expanded cultivated area contributed greatly to the rise of about 10 percent of the national product, as well as to some improvement in foreign trade. The efforts made in 1954 to stabilize the economy of *Israel* met with some success. The inflationary domestic price rise was slowed down, exports could be increased, partly owing to unusually favorable conditions in the citrus fruit market, and the exchange rate of the currency was maintained. Despite widespread development activities, drastic import restrictions and a tight credit policy limited the rise in domestic demand.

Africa

The economy of the *Union of South Africa* was in a better condition in 1954 than in any other postwar year. Primary production remained high and industrial output increased on the basis of a sustained demand and expanded production facilities. The improved balance of payments allowed an increase in import permits. *French North Africa* had a very good harvest of grain, wine, and citrus fruit, but chronic unemployment was aggravated by the slow-down of business owing to the recent

political unrest in the area. The other *French Territories in Africa,* despite increasing metropolitan investments in agriculture and mining, have remained on a very low economic level, with a slight improvement in the last years. In the *United Kingdom Dependent Territories,* investments from domestic and metropolitan sources helped to spread economic development further, the greatest progress being achieved in mining. In addition to coffee, sisal and cotton play a large role in the East African territories; though prices have gone down lately, export revenue kept on increasing, benefiting public revenue. In *British West Africa,* where cacao is the main export crop, such exports declined further in volume owing to the reduced output, but prices were still very remunerative. The increasing industrialization of the *Belgian Congo,* mostly in connection with the processing of minerals, has made possible a higher standard of living for all population groups and has increased the demand for foodstuffs and other consumers' goods.

The Short-Term Outlook

The official statements on the economic outlook for 1955/56 in the highly industrialized countries of the world are on the whole optimistic, and there are as yet (July) no signs of a slackening in the boom conditions in the United States or in Western Europe, or of changes for the worse elsewhere. However, some of the indications mentioned earlier point to the possibility of a slow-down of the rate of expansion in the second half of 1955, whose repercussions might lead to a leveling off of economic activities in 1955/56 or even to a slight recession in particularly vulnerable areas.

In the *United States,* there is almost unanimous agreement that the rate of production in the automobile industry in the first half of 1955 cannot be maintained throughout the year and that the seasonal cutback in the autumn will be substantial. As to the housing boom, opinions are divided; on the one hand, it is pointed out that the rate of family formation is declining because of the reduced numbers of the generation of the depression years now reaching the age of marriage, while, on the other hand, there is as yet hardly any rise in vacancies nor a fall in rents. However, it should be taken into account that the still unabated demand for private housing rests to a great extent on rapidly expanding government guarantees and credit at such easy terms that housing construction may be already overtaking effective demand. While disposable personal income in 1954 increased 1.4 percent, mortgage debt on one-to-four-family homes rose ten times as fast, or 14 percent, and has reached $76,000 million, as against $19,000 million at the end of the war. Therefore, some tightening of credit, especially in view of recent wage increases, is quite possible. The expected reduction in the automobile industry is bound to affect directly other industries, such as rubber and steel. The indirect effect of a setback in two such major industries as automobiles and construction could also be substantial. In addition, while in 1954/55 a $2,400 million federal cash deficit had some expansive effects on the economy, federal expenditure in 1955/56 will remain at about the same level as in 1954/55, while revenue is likely to go up and the cash budget is scheduled to be in near balance. Therefore, the pessimists conclude that sometime in 1955/56 the United States economy will again slide into a mild recession. The optimists, however, maintain that in the meantime the present recovery will have had time to penetrate the entire economy, which thus will be able to absorb the effects of reduced employment in some industries. They point out that private expenditure for plant and equipment are forecast to increase again, and that consumers have indicated still greater purchases for the rest of 1955. Business inventories again began rising in early 1955 but are still low compared to the current level of sales. Exports are estimated to increase by 3 percent in 1955, and expenditures of state and local governments are expected to rise. Putting these contradictory trends together, it appears that after a further increase in income and employment, economic activities in the United States may level off in 1955/56, though still remaining rather high. Domestic demand for agricultural products, which in any case is little affected by small changes in over-all economic activities, is likely to remain strong and agricultural exports are expected to, at least, maintain the gains achieved in the first quarter of 1955 based on the continuance of special government disposal programs, favorable economic conditions abroad, and less pressure from the scarcity of dollars. Yet, in view of existing large excess supplies which are expected to increase even more in 1955/56, of lower support levels, of continued acreage restriction and prospective reduced output, and of only slightly reduced production cost, net income of farmers in 1955 is forecast at 5 percent below that of 1954, a reduction which is likely to continue through the full crop year 1955/56. Unless a much sharper down-turn than now seems possible occurs in 1955/56, United States imports are likely to continue to rise and may be larger than at any time since the war.

Canada expects 1955 to be the most prosperous year in its history. The improvement is to come from a much better wheat harvest, from rising private and public investments (except in agriculture where such expenditure is expected to remain at the much reduced level of 1954), and from the

end of inventory liquidation. In addition to a 12-13 percent personal income tax reduction for 85 percent of Canadian taxpayers, consumer expenditure is also likely to increase because of expected higher employment and income. It is hoped that wheat exports will reach last year's volume, while other exports should benefit from the high economic activity in the United States and Western Europe. Domestic demand should thus remain high.

In Western Europe, the *United Kingdom* expects some increase in fixed investment in the basic industries, in non-industrial buildings, in government expenditure, and in consumers' purchases. Exports are hoped to be greater and thus total demand is likely to keep on expanding, making it almost certain that full employment will be maintained. However, since unemployed resources, particularly of manpower, are already scarce, there is a possibility that this growing demand might engender inflationary pressures which in turn would affect unfavorably the competitive position of the United Kingdom in world markets and reduce export possibilities already threatened by import restrictions in important markets. The British Government has stated on numerous occasions that it will take whatever measures may be necessary to ensure that its policy of encouraging higher production, while, at the same time, keeping consumption and stock-building through the monetary mechanism within bounds, will continue. Yet, there have been income and sales tax reductions in the spring of 1955 which have had the opposite effect. Continuing wage and price rises, of which the recent increase in the price of coal is just one example, could worsen the balance-of-payments position of the United Kingdom and could necessitate restricting imports of the semi-luxury type, if not of basic, foodstuffs. While the likely sustained high domestic demand would require increased imports of agricultural raw materials, any failure of the drive to expand exports of textiles and automobiles, for example, may reduce import requirements, particularly of fibers and rubber.

Pushing against the limit of employable economic resources may similarly slow down expansion in some other European countries. The Central Planning Bureau of the *Netherlands* expects a rise of about 2 percent of the gross national product in 1955, against more than 6 percent in 1954. A reduced rate of expansion is anticipated for sales of industrial products, for power, and for investments. Gross investments in agriculture are estimated to be 20 percent lower. It is expected that higher wages and continuing full employment will maintain the high domestic demand for agricultural products and also that exports will rise slightly. The national budget of *Norway* for 1955 foresees a dampening of the strong expansive forces as well as a reduced balance-of-payments deficit. Neither unemployment nor inflation are feared, however. With the expected small rise of consumers' expenditure, demand for agricultural products is likely to remain little changed. However, developments in the second quarter of 1955 indicate, on the one hand a continuing vigorous expansion, on the other, a sharp worsening of the foreign exchange position. Similarly, the revised national budget of *Sweden* anticipates a 6 percent increase in private consumption in 1955, domestic demand for agricultural products to remain high, food imports to be slightly greater, and agricultural exports to be about 10 percent lower. Recent inflationary developments, however, led to measures intended to reduce investment and the expectations may thus turn out to be too optimistic. The measures adopted in *Denmark* for curtailing private consumption will affect imported agricultural products, such as coffee and tea and textiles. Yet, on the whole, domestic demand will still be substantial, unless more stringent measures should become necessary. There are at present no signs that further economic expansion in *Western Germany* will face any difficulties owing to lack of internal demand. Exports are likely to continue at a high level. While Western Germany has not yet reached the stage of maximum employment characteristic of the Western European countries discussed above, some scarcity of skilled manpower and of agricultural workers, widespread requests for substantial wage increases, and some bottlenecks in raw material supplies are the first indications that Germany also may join the group of European countries whose major problem in 1955/56 will be how to maintain full employment and at the same time to continue expanding output without producing inflation.

The prospects for the *French* economy are evaluted somewhat variously by different official sources. The *Commissariat du Plan* anticipates a further 10 percent expansion of production by the end of 1955/56 without any increase in prices, while the *Inspecteurs de l'Economie nationale* point to some factors which might check further rapid expansion. The latter expect some cutback in the construction of private homes and a leveling off of the output of consumers' non-durable products, especially textiles. The discrepancy between the development in the heavy and light industries, the backwardness of certain agricultural areas, the preponderance of raw materials — agricultural and others — in exports, all account for sharp regional disparities. The concentration of economic expansion in the "rich" areas of France could have repercussions on the general demand for agricultural products; the demand partly depends also on

the export prospects for French agricultural products which are not very favorable for some commodities (wine).

To summarize, it may be said that Western Europe is likely to remain in 1955/56 on a high level of economic activity, although the rate of expansion will be — perhaps very much — lower than in 1954/55. Domestic demand for agricultural products will be sustained, but any deterioration in the balance of payments would affect unfavorably imports of certain non-basic agricultural commodities (coffee, tobacco, etc.).

Since the demand for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in the *U.S.S.R. and the other countries of the Soviet bloc* is affected by political decision rather than by the interplay of economic factors, there is little possibility for even speculating on their future developments. The spectacular change in over-all policy towards a return to relegating to the background satisfaction of consumers' demand may, however, not necessarily mean that the U.S.S.R. will not occasionally reappear as a buyer of foodstuffs in the world market. On the other hand, difficulties in the agricultural sector make it unlikely that the U.S.S.R. and/or some Eastern European countries will add substantially to supplies available to importing countries.

The economic outlook for *Australia* and *New Zealand* in closely connected with the marketing prospects for their main agricultural export commodities. Mainly as a result of the fall in wool prices, returns from agricultural exports are expected to decline by 10 percent in 1955/56, although the long-term outlook remains sound. Wheat exports from Australia are likely to remain under the pressure of existing huge inventories in other wheat-exporting countries. The outlook for meat exports is considered better than for dairy products. Inflationary pressures stemming from the high domestic demand probably will continue. Domestic demand is at a high level and is likely to be sustained by the development and immigration policies being followed. Import restrictions are not likely to affect the supply position until late in 1955; but, thereafter, they could add to inflationary factors in the economy. On the other hand, banking liquidity has been reduced as a result of balance-of-payment deficit and further credit restraints should tend to curb demand.

Only for a very few countries in the other regions of the world are there either indicators of, or official or semi-official pronouncements on, the short-term outlook. Among Asian countries, the proposed 1955/56 budget of *India* envisages larger expenditure mainly for expanded economic development projects at the expense of a greatly increased budget deficit. No threat of inflation is feared, since food supplies from recent harvests are ample, and a further rise of domestic production is expected. However, domestic demand for foodstuffs, particularly grain, may improve as these increased investments take effect; there has been a growing surplus of wheat, and it is expected that imports of rice and coarse grain will be unnecessary. The steadily expanding textile industry should secure a growing market for domestically grown fibers. The government of *Ceylon* expects a fair increase in consumers' expenditure in 1955 as the result of wage increases granted in 1954, but the expansion of the gross national product will depend on price developments of the major export crops (tea, rubber, copra). Indications are that demand for and prices of tea and copra may increase in 1955/56. The budget of *Pakistan* for 1955/56 provides for a 40 percent increase of public capital expenditure to be financed by new taxes and internal and external borrowing. If these projected investments materialize and crops turn out satisfactorily, a further rise in domestic demand for foodstuffs and textiles is possible. *Japan* seems likely to continue its deflationary policy in 1955/56; unemployment is unlikely to recede since, in addition to the effects of budgetary restrictions, the textile industry is undergoing a crisis of its own and special dollar receipts may decline further. Thus, domestic demand for agricultural products may even decrease, though this might reduce imports rather than affect domestic producers. Except for Japan and the major rice-exporting countries, whose exports may be affected by the increasing self-sufficiency of importing countries, it is expected that improved export conditions, based on the high level of economic activities in developed countries, as well as continuing large development expenditure, will sustain or perhaps slightly increase the demand for agricultural products in the region.

A detailed forecast for Latin America, based on country projections, is also difficult to make. The Central Bank of *Argentina* hopes that new foreign credits will alleviate the effects of the unfavorable export prospects for Argentina's most important products and will make it possible to avoid severe import restrictions. In spite of the market outlook, 1955 may still turn out moderately good compared with the preceding five years. While the present situation in the coffee-consuming countries and the favorable production outlook make a recovery of exports and some improvement of prices probable, the economic outlook for *Brazil* is not very favorable. Inflationary pressures will probably continue and the rising cost of living is likely to prevent an expansion of domestic demand in 1955/56. Inflation is likely to continue unabated in *Chile*. Further domestic price rises seem inevitable, but salary and wage readjustments will permit demand for

agricultural products to remain almost unaltered. Some improvement in the balance-of-payments situation is expected owing to higher revenue from sales of copper at higher prices. The deficit in the foreign exchange budget for 1955, which at the beginning of the year was estimated at about 110 million dollars, probably will not exceed $60 million. A temporary government decree, establishing a moratorium for 75 percent of foreign debts, will be partly abolished and most of the debts will be paid. The Bank of *Mexico* evaluates the prospective developments rather optimistically, basing its outlook on the favorable crop prospects for 1955 partly accounted for by the new agricultural credit policy, irrigation schemes, and the use of better seed and fertilizers, as well as on the improved trend of production and sales since December 1954. Another factor is the improved balance-of-payments position owing to greater exports and to the return of flight capital. Domestic demand for agricultural products is thus likely to increase and the outlook for exports of products such as coffee, cotton, and coarse grains is also favorable. In *Colombia*, because of the drop in coffee prices, a slowing down in the rate of investment is expected in the immediate future. In *Venezuela*, the rate of capital accumulation may not be as spectacular as it has been in the past, owing to the adverse effect on prices of oil of larger exports from the Near East. In *Peru*, on the other hand, high prices of metals and good export prospects may permit further expansion in 1955/56.

For the region as a whole, the outlook is rather uneven. For the countries still under the pressure of inflation and of balance-of-payments difficulties, prospects are not very encouraging, while for the others some improvement is likely. The common problem remains the lack of means to finance the large development programs. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America, capital requirements are substantially in excess of capital availability, and the trend toward a lower rate of capital investment may continue in 1955/56.

In the Near East and Africa, the prospects for 1955/56 in *Turkey* are improved owing to the possibility of a better grain harvest. However, since its effects on foreign trade — if any — will materialize only late in the crop year, foreign exchange difficulties are likely to persist and the trade deficit to increase again. Inflationary pressures will increase, requiring more drastic measures, e.g., import restrictions. Domestic demand probably will remain high but might be somewhat affected by further increases in domestic price levels. *Egypt*'s economic prospects depend to a great extent on cotton, for which forecasts are difficult to make. There are as yet no signs of a revival of the textile industry over the world and even if there is no acute danger from the surpluses held by the United States Government, surplus disposals may be having some effects. These effects on the domestic demand in Egypt are indirect (reduced imports, rising cost of living) since the government purchases the cotton crop to support prices, but they are unlikely to reduce the relatively low level of such domestic demand to any considerable extent. In the *Union of South Africa*, consumers' expenditure is expected to show a normal increase consonant with the anticipated rise in production and should be stimulated by the tax reductions. Public investments will contribute to maintaining the high level of employment. Imports will increase owing to a relaxation of restrictions and are expected to prevent further domestic price rises. In other Near East and African countries, domestic demand, based on vast development programs and favorable prospects for exports of minerals and most export crops, should continue its slow upward trend.

For the world as a whole, the year 1955/56 is likely to be one of continuing economic expansion though at a reduced pace. The generally favorable situation in the industrialized countries is reinforced by the appearance of tangible results from the development programs in a number of less developed countries over a wide area. Some disturbances may appear later in the year, but they are unlikely to reach dimensions which would seriously affect the demand for foodstuffs, even though they might reduce the international demand for some agricultural raw materials. This demand has so far been relatively little fostered by the boom conditions in the United States and Western Europe, but it may be too early to ascertain whether there is a long-term trend of a further diminishing correlation between the economic activity in industrialized areas and the export volume and prices of agricultural raw materials and their repercussion on the economy of raw material exporting countries. At the same time, another good crop is probable in most of the major producing areas, and — in spite of acreage restrictions in the United States — it will probably at least cover current demand. Thus the pressure of excess supplies carried over from previous crop years will remain. In the short run, the sustained demand is not likely to stop the downward trend of agricultural prices and it appears, generally, that no substantial improvement of farmers' net income is to be expected.

THE INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS OF NATIONAL GRAIN POLICIES - II*

by J. W. Evans and S. D'Amico

Relations Between Domestic Farm Policies and Trade Policy

The organization of domestic markets in grain exporting and importing countries requires either direct or indirect control of supply or demand or both, to obtain the "price" aimed at. Since part of the supply must be either imported or exported, measures of trade policy must be enacted by each country to complement the domestic marketing organization. In some cases these measures are clearly distinguishable from those concerning price support programs, in others no distinction is possible, i.e., there is no way of telling whether an import quota is applied to cope with problems of the balance of payments, or exclusively as a means of protecting domestic producers. It appears, however, that the reasons for the continuance of some restrictive trade measures are to be found in the desire to support domestic producers' prices rather than in considerations purely connected with foreign trade, e.g., balance-of-payments problems.

In at least six exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, and Turkey), the requirements of the domestic price policy have been met by removing grain exports from private trade and entrusting them to export monopolies. This was not done in all cases as part of a general policy in favor of government-controlled foreign trade; frequently the reason was more to implement the domestic grain price policy. Exports from the United States are, at present, made through private trade channels, whether the wheat is privately owned or owned by CCC. While there is, of course, no need for additional measures when the domestic price does not exceed the export price, in the opposite situation, subsidies have to be used to compensate private exporters for the difference between the domestic and the export price.

Among importers, the scheme adopted by the United Kingdom in 1953 differs from the more generally applied schemes in that it requires no direct import controls. In the case of Belgium, import control is ensured indirectly by means of a mandatory "admixture rate" of domestic wheat. More generally, however, price control schemes imply a control over supplies on the domestic market, and therefore also on imports. This control, particularly for wheat, is frequently assured by an import monopoly, even where commodity policy leans towards private trading.

In countries where imports are handled or controlled by the government, the import agency is in a position to regulate purchases abroad in conformity with the domestic price policy, while in others the same effect is obtained by measures of trade policy such as import quotas and tariffs. In many instances, importing countries rely solely on tariffs, but in the case of wheat, even if they have tariffs on their statute books, they rely on direct controls for the protection of their producers.

It is worth noting that also among exporters there are cases where policies differ appreciably for the two types of grain. Canada, for instance, applies a different price policy for coarse grains from that followed in the case of wheat, while in Australia no price guarantee exists for coarse grains. In the United States, coarse grains, except maize, are not considered a "basic crop," and price supports for them have been established at lower levels. This, however, does not obviate the need to impose import quotas on some coarse grains when the domestic price is kept above market levels elsewhere, because without them increased imports would be attracted.

It can be concluded that the level of the price guarantee and the form in which the guarantee is implemented have led to increased controls on foreign trade since, in their absence, the domestic price scheme would be endangered. To some extent, this development was inevitable since stabilization of domestic markets has been sought by individual countries independently rather than through international co-operation. In some cases, stabilization was obtained at the expense of foreign producers. In most cases, domestic price schemes have been put into operation without consideration of their incompatibility with liberal trade policies.

The influence of domestic price policies on foreign trade policy, however, impedes efforts toward the removal of trade barriers. The difficulty in reaching agreements on trade liberalization lies in the fact that they aim at removing effects (i.e., trade barriers) without adequately dealing with the causes of these effects. Thus, international co-

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operation aiming at removing those causes might contribute to the liberalization of international trade.

Moreover, extensive controls on foreign trade have brought about a situation in which adjustment of consumption to production, and of production to consumption can be obtained to a large extent only by a revision of policy.

When protection was assured simply by import duties, and therefore limited to importers, a price fall was likely to hit producers in both exporting and importing countries notwithstanding that producers' returns might have been higher in the latter than in the former. The adjustment of supply to demand may have been a long and painful process, but it was distributed over a very wide market. At present, the cost of adjustment falls primarily on the exporters and/or their governments. In the present surplus situation, a price fall comparable with the falls experienced in earlier periods of surplus has not materialized so far. This is due to the operations of the market agencies created in some exporting countries for purposes of price support policy, e.g., CCC, the Canadian and Australian Wheat Boards, and to the acreage adjustment deliberately undertaken in the United States. Thus, instead of a drastic fall in producers' income, the present market structure has led to a spectacular expansion of stocks. This development has brought out clearly the fact that present policies have entrusted to a few government agencies certain powers of regulating price and supplies on the export markets. These powers are certainly not absolute, as evidenced by the price fall in grain which started in 1952, but they clearly are extensive. While in "free market" conditions, supply and demand were free to bring about their benefits and ravages, at present supply is regulated by the government monopolies in most of the exporting countries, or by the operation of an export subsidy which equalizes domestic and foreign prices. Demand for imports is equally controlled to a large extent by governments and government import agencies for the purpose of implementing their domestic price policies.

Recent Adjustments in Domestic Policies

A policy adjustment favoring expanded consumption of grain has recently taken place in the United Kingdom. A system of deficiency payments to producers has been introduced in lieu of a scheme of price supports in the "market place." The import controls, formerly enforced by a government import monopoly, have been terminated and imports handed over to private trade. Such changes were undoubtedly made possible by the improved balance-of-payments situation. The scheme, however, is flexible enough and might be adopted even when complete relaxation of imports is considered inadvisable.

Among exporting countries, Canada and Australia have flexible arrangements in their "pools" which permit reductions in export prices when needed and at the same time offer grain to the domestic consumers at the lowest export price (Canada), or at the relatively low minimum price guaranteed to producers (Australia). Both systems would involve payments to producers if prices in international trade were to drop below the advance payments to producers made in Canada, or below the minimum price fixed in Australia, and, in the latter case, only if the resources of the stabilization fund were exhausted.

There are, of course, limits within which direct payments to producers could result in more flexible market structures than those now existing. If, by means of such payments, producers were induced to expand production more than consumption expands, as a result of the lower consumers' price, the surplus problem would, of course, not be reduced but rather worsened.

In two exporting countries recent developments have been in the direction of limiting the price guarantees. In the United States, the price guarantee previously fixed at 90 percent of parity was reduced under the 1954 legislation to one with a range of 82.5-90 percent for 1954/55 and 75-90 percent of parity for the following years. The percentage of parity to be applied was made dependent in each year upon the current supply and demand situation. The parity price calculation itself is to shift gradually from a fixed index to a moving index. This, too, will result in a lowering of the support level. Thus, the grain industry will, henceforth, enjoy a lower or higher level of support according to whether total supply exceeds, or falls short of, some established levels. In years of excessive supplies, the price to consumers is thus reduced, and this might lead to larger consumption, particularly of grain as feed.

In France, policy changes were made in order to limit the public expenditure on subsidies and at the same time to facilitate the expansion of the domestic demand for feed wheat. The fixed price to producers will no longer apply to the whole crop, but to a fixed quantity and only to wheat of given baking properties. Wheat delivered in excess of the quota eligible for the guaranteed price will be paid for at the price determined in the unsupported export market and in the domestic market for feed grain. The adoption by France of this new support scheme was evidently facilitated by the fact that administrative machinery adaptable to the application of a two-price scheme was already in existence. This scheme assures producers a guaranteed income for their quota, while on the rest of their

crop they receive the market price. The fluctuations of the market price affect "marginal returns" and thus may have some effect on the volume of output, but producers are protected for the bulk of their production against fluctuations in market prices.

Possibilities of International Co-operation

The foregoing analysis has shown that there are conflicts between domestic price policies in grain exporting and importing countries which make a reconsideration of national price schemes desirable. In making the adjustments they deem necessary, governments will of course wish to choose, from among the different types of measures, those that appear most compatible with their specific problems and aims. In doing this, they should, however, give careful consideration to the international repercussions of their programs. The choice of the policies to be adopted, moreover, requires careful consideration of all relevant data on the grain situation, among which the policies and programs of other countries are among the most significant. The following remarks attempt to give some indication of the ways in which it is believed that co-operation on national grain policies could materialize and lead to fruitful results.

Intergovernmental commitments, by their very nature, are the form in which international co-operation is most effective. No effort, therefore, should be spared to obtain international co-operation on national price policies in that form. However, it will not be possible always to obtain formal commitments from governments on matters concerning domestic price policies. It is felt, nevertheless, that this need not preclude international co-operation since, in many cases, this can be effectively obtained by means of consultations.

The IWA Experience

The outstanding postwar attempt to stabilize the world grain markets is represented by the International Wheat Agreement. When introduced, it was felt that the stabilization it afforded would have extended beyond that part of the export/import market covered by the Agreement. To this end, participating countries were left free to determine their own domestic price policies, but it was provided that their policies should not be operated so as to prevent the "free movement" of wheat prices between the limits of the Agreement price range. In practice, this provision has had little significance because practically all member countries were pursuing policies whereby domestic prices were determined independently of the prices fixed within the Agreement. The Agreement's effects remained limited to a certain sector of the import/export trade, and did not extend, in many cases, to importers' and exporters' domestic markets.

It is possible that if the Agreement's provisions relative to the operation of national policies were either strengthened or supplemented by intergovernmental consultations on the co-ordination of national policies, the interference of these policies with the wider objectives of the Agreement itself might be reduced.

It is possible that if the Agreement's provisions to increase the quantities traded within IWA, relative to those traded outside it, were explored, the Agreement's stabilizing influence on the world markets might be strengthened.

Principles of Surplus Disposal Recommended by FAO

International co-operation in the handling of international grain problems could be substantially assisted by the acceptance and practical observance of some of the guiding lines recommended to governments by the FAO Council and the Committee on Commodity Problems for dealing with agricultural surpluses. Among the guiding lines which have a special bearing on grain policies and which offer an agreed background for intergovernmental discussions are the following:

(*a*) Measures to dispose of surpluses already in existence will not solve the surplus problem unless parallel measures are taken to avoid the accumulation of new surpluses.

(*b*) In general, the adjustment of supply and demand should be sought in the expansion of consumption, especially through increased income, rather than through reduced production.

(*c*) Such output reductions as may appear unavoidable, in the light of existing supply levels and market prospects, should be brought about, as far as practicable, through economic disincentives rather than through physical restrictions.

(*d*) Steps for improving the international co-ordination of national policies must form an integral part of any sound program of surplus prevention.

(*e*) The adoption of special measures to dispose of surpluses must not be allowed to overshadow the importance of price adjustments, of policies of full employment, and of economic development, of less restrictive trade policies and of the discouragement of uneconomic production, as basic means of dealing with the problem of surpluses. [1]

[1] Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses, Principles Recommended by FAO. Rome, December 1954.

Intergovernmental Consultations

Intergovernmental consultations could contribute a great deal in promoting mutual understanding of countries' grain policies and of the developments in supply and demand situations and the co-ordination of policies on stocks. They could also do much to help countries to adjust their domestic policies on the basis of known data on the present and future situation. Consultations, moreover, could supplement the operation of IWA, the scope of which is now limited to the implementation of a multilateral contract for one grain, within the framework of guaranteed quantities and a fixed price range.

Consultations will be more fruitful if they are soundly based on knowledge of the present and prospective grain situation. Careful and continuous review of the statistical and other economic aspects is essential. The analyses, to serve as an effective guide to policies, should not be limited to the current situation, but projected as far as possible in the future, so that future prospects may be defined with less uncertainty than they are at present. Each interested country might bring to such consultations a careful appraisal of its own situation and future possibilities. Since there are, at any one time, several alternative price and production policy schemes among which a nation may choose, the national analysis might list such alternative schemes and work out, in as much detail as possible, the future developments in production, consumption, and trade most likely to result if each alternative policy scheme were adopted.

The comparison of the several alternative projections of future developments, both within each country and between countries, might then provide a better basis for the selection of policies which would best serve each country's aims and needs while being as far as possible consistent with price and production programs in other countries. The information and the technical analysis which would be helpful in making such national appraisals and projections would include national grain balance sheets; the study of factors currently affecting the grain outlook; past effects of price changes, price guarantees, and other pricing arrangements on production and consumption; inter-relations between grain and livestock markets; and other related information both on grain supply/demand adjustments and on intercommodity competition and adjustments. At the same time, a comparative study of existing and proposed laws and programs on production, consumption, and trade might also substantially assist each country in its quest for the best kind of adjustment needed in its own domestic price schemes.

Another way in which intergovernmental consultations could help in promoting international co-operation is in exploring the possibilities of co-ordinating domestic stock policies.

The production of grain is characterized by a relatively high short-run instability arising from seasonal factors. Thus, it is almost axiomatic that supply and price stabilization cannot be achieved unless stocks are managed in such a way to reduce the effects of crop fluctuations on supply. This task is at present discharged to a large extent by exporters and has been performed in a way that has ensured some stability in world markets. However, since exporting countries must take into account ways and means of reducing the impact, not only of their own yield fluctuations, but also of those of crops in importing countries, the operation of stocks is made difficult because the demand for exports is unstable and does not expand and contract in response to price as much as to the size of crops in importing countries.

It might be profitable for importers to maintain their own stocks at higher levels than in recent years, and to replenish them when exporters release theirs at favorable terms, moving accumulated stocks into consumption when domestic crops are short.

This type of storage policy, if operated successfully, could benefit both importers and exporters. The former, over a period of years, could obtain supplies from abroad at average prices lower than those they otherwise would pay, since their purchases on the foreign markets at low prices would be larger than at high prices. The exporters could then operate their stocks more easily because extreme fluctuations in export demand would be reduced.

APPENDIX A

National Price Policy Measures in Selected Grain Exporting and Importing Countries

In these notes an attempt is made to illustrate the measures adopted by certain countries to fulfil the aims of their grain price policies. A full account of all measures enacted in all countries would exceed the limits of the present paper, but the sample of measures included in this appendix is broad enough to include practically all the main types of measures in use.

Exporters

In the **United States**, price support for wheat, maize, and rice, by means of Commodity Credit

Corporation operations, was provided at 90 percent of parity up to and including the 1954 harvest. Since the introduction of the Agricultural Act of 1954 a legal minimum of 82.5 percent of parity was established for wheat, maize, and rice for the 1955/56 crop year. The actual support will be 82.5 percent (not less than $2.06 per bushel) for wheat and 87 percent for maize. From 1955/56 on, the law provides that the level of support for these grains may vary between 75 and 90 percent, depending on whether and to what extent supplies exceed or fall short of a given level. For grains other than wheat, maize, and rice, price support operations are not mandatory but permissible, and support prices have been set at a lower percentage of parity. When domestic and foreign prices are at the same level, or the former is below the latter, the United States domestic market is in no way insulated from the world market. These markets are separated when the domestic price is supported above the foreign price level. When this occurs special measures are adopted, on the one hand, to reduce the United States export price to allow supplies to move in the export trade; and, on the other hand, to prevent competition of other exporters on the United States market.

CCC market operations consist of "non-recourse" loans with commodities pledged as collateral by farmers, direct purchases, and purchase agreements. Loans are the most common; they are said to be "non-recourse" because loan recipients can free themselves from any obligation by delivering to CCC the commodities put up as collateral, which then become the property of CCC. Generally speaking, farmers will have an incentive to redeem their loans if the market price is above the loan rate (i.e., the support price), because then they can sell at the market price at a profit. They will be induced to surrender the collateral to CCC in the opposite situation, i.e., when the market price is at or below the loan level. Thus, the wheat producer may either market his wheat commercially or dispose of it under the support program to the government at a predetermined figure. Prices received by United States farmers for commercial marketing may and do in practice frequently fall below the support level for considerable periods, e.g., in the first few months after harvest time when not enough satisfactory storage is available. Recently, the commercial price has tended to fall below the support price and a large quantity has consequently moved into government holdings. Sales made under IWA since 1949/50 have required the provision by the United States Government of a subsidy which, by early June 1954, amounted to over 50 cents a bushel. As the market prices have for some time been above export price levels, non-IWA exports have been similarly subsidized for part of 1953/54 and in 1954/55.

Export subsidies are not the only measure of United States foreign trade policy related to the domestic agricultural program. Since 1953/54, they have been supplemented by a system of sales against importers' currencies. These sales are made at the same prices as regular commercial exports and aim at expanding overseas grain consumption.

In addition to subsidies and the temporary expedient of sales against importers' currencies, there are permanent means provided by law for adjusting supply to demand, i.e., acreage and marketing restrictions.

In **Canada**, there is no private marketing (except for the relatively small production of eastern Canada), since both the domestic and the export market for wheat, barley, and oats produced in the main commercial area (the Prairie Provinces) are under the control of the Canadian Wheat Board. The system of centralized marketing operated by the Board is based upon the following elements:

(*a*) an advance price usually established at the beginning of the crop year, and paid to the grower when he delivers his grain (for several years the advance payment has been fixed at the beginning of the crop year at Can.$1.40 for Northern No. 1 wheat);

(*b*) "delivery quotas" established at the beginning of the crop year and changed during the year according to the needs of market and storage availability;

(*c*) sales by the Board to the best advantage with regard to price, quantity, and other terms of sale;

(*d*) distribution among producers of the profits from the Board's sales from each "pool."

Thus the Canadian Wheat Board exercises in effect a monopoly over all exports. The producer receives whatever the Board is able to realize, less expenses. The aim is to ensure against "disorderly" marketing — not to maintain prices at a predetermined level. Nevertheless, at least in principle, the possibility of government subsidy exists since the "initial" price which the Wheat Board sets and pays each year could be higher than prices actually realized. The producer has a guaranteed minimum price, which is the same as the "initial" payment by the pools, and in addition to this, he receives his share of the net profits of the pool. Since 1948, the domestic price for wheat has been made identical with the price in the contractual market (i.e., first the Anglo-Canadian and subsequently IWA), which in postwar years has accounted for over one-half of Canada's wheat exports. From 1953/54 on, however, if the price received for exports outside the contractual market is less than the IWA maximum price, then the former determines the domestic price. Thus, all sales of grain (except

for a few varieties of wheat) are currently made at the same price on both the domestic and export markets, while before mid-1953 this applied only to coarse grain. Moreover, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is in operation for coarse grain only, and the Board's quotations are maintained in line with those of the Grain Exchange.

The **Australian** grain policy is, in many respects, similar to the Canadian. The marketing organization is similar since it is based on the "pool" system by which competition between sellers (farmers, wholesalers, and exporters) and between buyers at farm level is eliminated. For wheat there is, however, an important difference between the two countries in the way in which price stabilization is achieved. Moreover, for other grain, the Australian pools are not organized under the provisions of the Commonwealth, but under State laws.

The Australian wheat policy is characterized by a system which guarantees a minimum return to growers, while foreign market fluctuations above that minimum level are reflected in farm returns. All wheat produced is marketed through pools operated by the Australian Wheat Board (a central marketing agency with monopoly powers over exports and domestic sales). Growers receive an advance payment on delivery of their crops to the Board and later receive any profits made by the pools. The guaranteed minimum applies to all wheat domestically consumed and to up to 100 million bushels of exports.

The guaranteed minimum price cannot be less than the cost of production determined each season, and the Board's price for domestic sales of wheat is the price for IWA sales at the beginning of the season, but also cannot be less than the cost of production. Recently, export prices have been far above this figure and farmers' returns have consequently exceeded it. Should export prices fall below it, the minimum price guarantee on exports can be implemented by payments out of a stabilization fund which is financed by a tax charged on exports in years when prices exceed the guaranteed minimum. Should the stabilization fund be insufficient to ensure that minimum, the deficit would be paid out of Commonwealth funds. For grain other than wheat, crops are also marketed through a pool system, but there is no stabilization plan with minimum price guarantee.

Strict State control exists in **Argentina** for all export sales of grain and for domestic sales of wheat. The producer is guaranteed, for the entire crop, a minimum price fixed in advance of planting. In determining the price, cost of production is one of the main criteria; others are the need to assure the grower a reasonable rate of profit and the prospects for marketing grain on the world market. Wheat must be sold through the *Instituto Argentino para la Promoción del Intercambio* (IAPI), but for other grains the producer has the option of selling either on the free market or to IAPI. IAPI, however, controls exports of all grain.

The consumer price of wheat, wheat flour, and by-products of the wheat milling industry are fixed for each crop year. Such prices do not necessarily bear any relation to those prevailing on the world market.

This policy of insulating the domestic market and the growers' returns from the export prices is expected to continue unaltered. Guaranteed stimulative prices for 1954/55 have been maintained at the same level as they reached for previous crops. The criteria for fixing them were established in 1952/53, when a policy of agricultural recovery was inaugurated, a policy which, it is stated, will be maintained in spite of recent unfavorable developments in the world market.

In **France**, grain marketing is controlled by an agency called the *Office national interprofessionnel des céréales* (ONIC). This agency is also responsible for imports and exports for which it has monopoly powers.

For wheat, maize, and rice, ONIC controls transactions and enforces government fixed prices. The price of wheat to producers is fixed by decree every year, formerly on the cost of production basis and since 1954 on an index basis. In some years, this price is higher than that at which exports can take place so that the latter involve a loss. At least part of this deficit is covered by a tax (*taxe de résorption*) levied on producers. This is a progressive tax applied to each individual producer and increasing with the quantity marketed. As from 1955 new regulations provided by more recent legislation [2] will be introduced. The guaranteed price will apply to wheats whose specific weights and baking values fulfil standards prescribed by law. Wheats of lower standards will sell at freely bargained prices. Only part of the crop, moreover, will be eligible for sale at the guaranteed price. This quantity was fixed for the 1955 crop at 6.8 million metric tons. Quantities delivered in excess will be paid at the average price of exported wheat and that sold as feed wheat.

Since the beginning of the 1954/55 crop year, sales of barley, oats, and rye have been made at prices freely arrived at between sellers and buyers. A *prix d'intervention* is, however, established at which ONIC may purchase stocks of these grains, at the end of a crop year, in order to maintain their prices at the minimum level. Possible losses from these operations are recouped on quantities marketed in the following crop year.

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[2] Decrees of 4 November 1954, published in the *Journal officiel* of 5 November 1954.

Grain prices to producers are supported in **Turkey** by a system which in some aspects resembles that of Argentina. A central marketing agency called Toprak (*Toprak Maluillein Ofisi*) administers grain marketing operations by direct purchases from producers and resales to domestic consumers and for export. Producers' prices are fixed by the government at levels which are usually higher than those prevailing in the world market. Therefore, exports involve a charge on public funds.

IMPORTERS

In the **United Kingdom**, before decontrol in 1953, prices to producers of wheat and coarse grain were fixed by the government, which controlled imports and, in the case of wheat, provided for compulsory deliveries which over the years of control averaged around 75 percent of production. The price to the consumer was also fixed by the government at lower levels, which consequently involved subsidies.

Since decontrol, grain growers get the market price, except that they have been guaranteed a minimum "standard" price (fixed to cover cost of production and to assure producers a reasonable income) which is maintained by a "deficiency" payment whenever the average crop year market price falls below this minimum. The average market price is based on all sales and consequently skill in marketing or the quality of the grain is reflected in producers' total receipts. The consumer price also is now determined by the free market and grain can be freely imported, though a subsidy is payable to bakers on their utilization of "national" flour, "national" bread having to be sold at a fixed price. A similar deficiency payment for domestic sales of coarse grain, expressed however in terms of an acreage payment, the subsidy per hundredweight being converted into a subsidy per acre on the basis of the national average yield per acre. In this way, producers who feed their grain to their livestock also benefit.

Up to 1950 prices to grain producers in **Western Germany** were fixed by the government, but since then they have been the market prices, fluctuating within a range officially established each year. This system is implemented by government controlled storage, by import controls, and by support purchases at minimum prices. The volume of imports is determined by the government and although handled by private traders, the latter have to offer the grain they wish to import to the controlling agency.

Wheat producers in **Italy** receive, for that part of their marketings which is delivered to the official pool, a price fixed each crop year by the government. The remainder of their sales is made on the open market where the price is influenced by a government agency through stock releases and control of imports. Subject to this government influence, the consumers' price of wheat and wheat products is free; bread prices, however, are subject to control by local authorities. Imports are controlled by the Italian Federation of Farm Cooperatives which sells on the domestic market at a price compatible with that charged for domestic wheat. By managing sales of imported and domestic wheat, this agency prevents the foreign price from affecting the domestic free price which fluctuates around the government fixed price for pool deliveries.

In the **Netherlands**, compulsory delivery of domestic wheat must be made to authorized dealers at a price which fluctuates around a "target price schedule" fixed each year by the government. The target price is obtained on the market by means of an admixture rate imposed on mills and by the control of imports, as well as by price regulating purchases and sales made by government agencies. The domestic price of coarse grain was fixed in 1949. This was followed by a short period of decontrol, but in 1951 controlled delivery of coarse grain at fixed prices had to be reintroduced in order to limit the shift of acreage from wheat to coarse grain caused by the price relationship. In September 1953, coarse grain imports were decontrolled but remained subject to licensing for reasons of foreign currency restrictions. At present, foreign prices can influence the domestic market of coarse grain, but cannot depress it below a stated level, because a levy is applied when import prices reach that level. As of September 1955 wheat imports will also be decontrolled.

Wheat producers in **Belgium** are assured a "target price" which is maintained by the government by means of a compulsory admixture of imported and domestic wheat imposed on millers. The rate of admixture is tied to the domestic wheat price and is lowered (or raised) when the price is above (or below) the "target price." The price of flour is not controlled, though that of some varieties of bread is fixed. Imports are privately handled and subject to licensing. The demand for imports, however, is subject to an indirect control by the admixture requirement. The market for coarse grain is free and privately handled.

A system of fixed prices and of compulsory deliveries for bread grain, under the control of the State Grain Office, used to exist in **Denmark.** Imported bread grain was sold at a price fixed every month by the State Grain Office near the price of the domestic product, which implied a subsidy. Since 1953/54, however, compulsory deliveries have been abolished, but the import controls on bread grain remain. Compulsory delivery

quotas of coarse grain were also abolished and imports returned entirely to private trade, though with some restrictions on the currency of payment.

In **India**, government intervention took the form of government purchases of food grain at predetermined prices, which aimed at reconciling producers' and consumers' interests. Since mid-1954, a system of minimum guaranteed prices has been introduced, while domestic markets have been returned to private trade.

Imports of grain in **Japan** are controlled by a government monopoly. Subsidies to consumers are involved when the foreign price exceeds the domestic price. The domestic producers' returns do not depend entirely on the officially fixed price for quantities delivered under compulsory quotas because a "price bonus" is paid on quantities delivered in excess of the quota, while in some years certain quantities were unofficially traded between producers and consumers at prices considerably above the official price.

In **Brazil**, wheat imports are handled privately, but are licensed by the government under conditions which control their final utilization and their price to domestic mills. Domestic producers receive guaranteed prices established by the Ministry of Agriculture and paid to them by the mills. Since each mill is allocated a given quota whose purchase is mandatory, the price guarantee to producers is assured. About two-thirds of domestic wheat requirements, however, have to be met by imports. Each mill is entitled to the purchase of a quota of imported wheat and cannot obtain import licenses or purchase imported grain until the domestic quota has been filled. The sale price is controlled by a federal price commission.

APPENDIX B

Relationship between Prices, Production, and Consumption

The types of domestic schemes more generally implemented have had price regulation as their specific aim. In some cases the regulation applies to both producers' and consumers' prices, in others, only to one of them, or different regulations apply to the prices received by producers and to those paid by consumers. Price regulation, however, is likely to influence production and consumption and consequently the quantities available for export or those which must be imported. Thus the effects of any given national policy could be measured if at least three factors were known, namely, (*a*) the effective level of protection, (*b*) the price elasticity of production, and (*c*) the price elasticity of consumption. This list is not complete, but it is believed that these factors are the most relevant.

The Effective Level of Protection

Difficulties are met in attempting to obtain a measure of "height" of protection which may apply to all countries and to all grain. One of the difficulties in measuring this level lies in the fact that wheat and the other grains are not homogeneous products. A very substantial part of the differences in prices between one country and another depends upon differences in grades and quality. These price differentials are so large that in some instances protection may exist even when the domestic price is lower than that of imported grain. Furthermore, there are some methodological difficulties, while adequate statistical data are frequently unavailable. Another problem is the lack of an adequate common money standard into which to convert prices expressed in terms of different national currencies. Since some countries may have overvalued domestic currencies, while others have adopted systems of multiple exchange rates, the conversion of prices from national currency into other currencies may hide or exaggerate the existing element of protection.

Despite these difficulties it would, of course, be possible to identify cases of very high levels of protection. But these difficulties stand as a major obstacle to the attempt to classify the various countries by their relative levels of protection. Moreover, the measure of the level of protection would not *per se* be an index of the effects of national policies on the import/export trade, since these are also dependent upon other factors, e.g., the price elasticities and the size of the grain industry in each country.

Effects on Production

Because of the lack of adequate data in most countries and owing to the varying possibilities of substitution, it is also difficult to determine the price elasticity of grain production in most of the producing countries. It is not simply the price of grain which influences output, but its relationship to prices of alternative crops and input factors. Furthermore, price is not the only significant factor, the producer's net income (per unit of area, or per man) from grain, alternative crops, or secondary production (livestock) must also be taken into consideration. Moreover, the variability of area depends largely on whether the crop in question covers a large or a small part of the total cropland, and whether this can be easily expanded

or not. In general, the smaller the area covered by a crop, the greater the effect of prices on area, especially if the price ratio is increasing in favor of the product. On the other hand, area responds less markedly to a fall in price, i.e., a downward adjustment takes longer.

During the past 25 years, both annual fluctuations and trends in grain production have been influenced more by variation in yields than by changes in area. While increasing yields per unit of area have been an essential feature of intensive farming in Western Europe, they have not been pronounced in the United States, except since the thirties. Moreover, market supplies and prices are affected not only by production, but also by the extent to which primary production can be utilized on farms for draught power and other livestock feeding. Large savings have taken place in these fields, either in absolute terms (horses) or in relative terms (livestock production), induced by mechanization and by better feeding methods. For example, the most important items contributing to the 75 percent increase in United States output from 1910-14 to 1947-50 [3] were:

1. Increases in crop yields per harvested acre accounted for 40 percent of the total (this was achieved mainly in the period 1941-46).
2. Increase in output per ton of feed contributed 15 percent.
3. Reduction in the number of horses and mules contributed another 15 percent.
4. The residual 30 percent was spread over all other factors.

It is impossible to determine the part played by price policies in this increase because it has been brought about by a combination of technical and economic progress, human skill in applying it, and economic incentives and means (such as capital, interest rates, prices, and income) to make productive use of new techniques. These are the conditions of progress in all countries. How fast and to what extent producers can respond to economic factors depends largely on the stage of economic development. Generally speaking, they achieve this more easily in those areas where input consists to a large extent of industrial goods, or where more land can be cultivated, i.e., in developed or thinly populated areas, rather than in regions where land is the main input and where a dense population has already taken up most of the arable land. In view of these circumstances, and of the fact that production factors in agriculture move slowly, a reduction of total agricultural production in general will not take place, or only on a small scale, if the economic incentives are weakened. On the other hand, experience shows that in a period of expanding demand and remunerative farm prices, a remarkable expansion of agricultural production is possible, provided that input factors are available in increasing volume.[4] This implies that in periods when prices are favorable to the producer, output tends to increase faster than in periods when prices give a lower margin of profit.

Another important factor influencing output is economic risk. Insofar as price support policies diminish the farmers' risk with regard to outlets and prices, inputs, and consequently output, will be increased.

Owing to the number and complexity of the factors influencing area, yields, and total grain output, it is almost impossible to find significant and consistent figures for the price elasticities of grain production. L.H. Bean [5] found a fairly high elasticity in the case of rye in the United States, but in that country rye covers only a small area. M. Ezekiel [6] presents a graph showing a rather high price elasticity of United States winter wheat within the range of about 5 to 10 percent price increase corresponding to about 10 percent area increases; but area appeared to be unresponsive to further price increases. W. Malenbaum [7] devoted a very instructive chapter to "Acreage responses to prices and incomes," without arriving at any distinct figure. C. Boehm [8] showed for Germany, in the years 1925-34, the following price elasticities of area: winter wheat 0.28, rye 0.16, barley 0.12, and oats 0.28. These elasticities are low as may be expected in a mixed-farming country like Germany, where all farmland is utilized and rotations do not allow much flexibility.

In the case of yields also, no firm figure for price elasticity can be reached. First and foremost, annual yields depend mainly on the weather, though trends in yields will certainly reflect the profitability of input, which is influenced by price ratios.

The favorable grain prices which prevailed in many countries in the last decade, contributed to the use of larger quantities of factors of production other than land. This is indicated by figures on

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[3] Harold F. Breimyer, "Sources of our Increasing Food Supply," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 2, May 1954.

[4] For further information on elasticity of aggregate food output, see Willard W. Cochrane, *An Analysis of Farm Price Behavior*, University of Pennsylvania, Progress Report No. 50. May 1951.

[5] L. H. Bean, "The Farmer's Response to Price," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XI, p. 368-385, 1929.

[6] M. Ezekiel, *Methods of Correlation Analysis*. John Wiley and Sons. New York, Chapman and Hall. London. Second edition. 1941.

[7] W. Malenbaum, *The World Wheat Economy 1885-1939*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge. Mass., 1953.

[8] C. Boehm, "Die Elastizität des landwirtschaftlichen Angebots in Deutschland". *Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung*, Sonderheft 40, Berlin, 1936.

yields and total grain production, as well as available input data.

The statistical data on area do not give a clear picture of the role played by prices in, say, the last 15 years, because technical progress was developing independently of current prices.

It must be concluded that no adequate figures on the price elasticity of grain production can be presented for use in calculations as to the effects of national policies. However, it may be assumed that the favorable grain prices in recent years, primarily determined by scarcities in the aftermath of the war, and later supported by national policies, certainly affected input and farmers' efforts in general to increase grain production.

Whatever might be assumed about the influence of prices on output, however, the effect of a price decrease in reducing production will not be commensurate to that of a price increase in expanding it.

Effects on Consumption

It is common knowledge that direct human consumption of grain per caput is quite stable, and price changes have little, if any, effect. This is particularly true of countries of high per caput income. Countries belonging to the higher income group generally show a downward trend in wheat consumption per caput, if wheat is the main bread grain. Where wheat is not yet the main bread grain, it is gradually replacing others, such as rye or maize, in the human diet.

In the low-income countries, direct grain consumption per caput may still show an upward trend, mainly in favor of wheat and rice. The lower income groups would probably buy more bread or rice and other food grain, if they were cheaper. Thus, despite the low price elasticity for direct human consumption, low-income groups respond to price changes to a certain extent.

Basically different from the inelastic demand for direct human consumption is the demand for grain for animal feeding purposes. In the United States, price elasticity for maize and other coarse grain is about -0.5, [9] which means that if prices of fodder grain decrease by 1 percent, consumption increases by 0.5 percent. In the case of wheat for feed, the estimated price elasticity of demand in the United States is -1.8, [10] a reduction of 1 percent in wheat prices creating an increase of 1.8 percent in wheat used for feed. However, part of this increase may be at the expense of other grains.

More grain will be consumed as feed at lower prices. This is likely to lead to lower production costs of livestock and expanded production. Within limits, the income of livestock producers is not likely to be reduced by the lower prices of their products in consequence of larger output. The price elasticity of demand for livestock products is generally higher than that of grain. [11] The increased grain input will not represent a total increase in the quantity fed to animals because it will partly substitute other feedingstuffs. The expansion of livestock output following a reduction of feed grain prices is likely to be smaller, in percentage, than the increase in grain input, while the reduction in costs will be larger, always in percentage, than the increase in production.

At the limit, if grain simply replaces other feed, no output expansion materializes and producers' net incomes are increased, if consumers receive no benefit from the lower production costs. If grain does not simply substitute other feed, but partly increases the total quantity fed, provided that the gross returns from livestock products are not reduced (through price decreasing in percentage more than output expands) by more than the total cost by which the ration has been decreased (by the lowering of the prices of feed grain), the net income of livestock producers is not lowered, while the consumers will enjoy lower prices.

As in the case of price elasticity of production, no measurement of price elasticity of grain consumption is available in a form permitting measurement of the foreign effects of national policies. The data available, however, seem to indicate that consumption is likely to expand if prices to consumers of food and feed grain are lowered. But since these elasticities are less than unity, efforts to overcome a surplus situation by merely letting the price drop until consumption has expanded sufficiently would, inevitably, lead to widespread distress among producers. If this is to be avoided and unit returns to producers are to be kept at fair levels, some government assistance, e.g., producer subsidies or diversion payments, would be needed.

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[9] Statistical analysis relating to the feed-livestock economy by Richard F. Foote, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *Tech. Bull.* No. 1070, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., June 1953, p. 3. Other texts, however, attribute higher price elasticity to total consumption, e. g., George L. Mehren in "Comparative Costs of Agricultural Price Supports in 1949," *American Economic Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, May 1951, computes for the United States the following price elasticities of demand for grain, at farm level in 1949: wheat 0.41, barley 0.51, oats 0.55, and maize 0.67.

[10] W. Malenbaum, op. cit.

[11] In the United States the price elasticity of demand for some livestock products has been estimated as follows: eggs -0.42: turkeys -0.55; whole milk -0.60; butterfat -0.75; pigs (excluding lard) -0.80; and farm chickens -0.89 (see Mehren, op. cit.). In a recent ECE/FAO publication, *European Agriculture, A statement of Problems*, Geneva, 1954, p. 30, the income and price elasticities for animal products as a group are assumed to be around 0.5 in Europe. As this includes milk with a lower elasticity, the assumption made in the text appears justified.

Commodity Notes

GRAIN

1955 Crops

The official July estimate of the United States wheat crop, based on conditions on 1 July, places production at 23.4 million metric tons, a small increase on the estimate of the previous month. Winter wheat showed a slight improvement, i.e., to 18.0 million tons, but spring wheat deteriorated a little, i.e., to 5.4 million tons. Production of durum wheat (included in the spring wheat crop) was estimated at 0.4 million tons, a substantial improvement on last year when this grain was heavily attacked by rust, but still a very low figure in comparison with previous years. Although farmers were given an opportunity to grow durum wheat in addition to their basic wheat allotment, the durum area is smaller this year than in 1954. With the addition of the carry-over as at 1 July, estimated at about 27.7 million metric tons, the total United States wheat supply for 1955/56 is about 51 million tons. Consequently, unless exports or the amount of wheat used for feed domestically show an increase in the new year, there seems little prospect of any reduction in stocks on 1 July 1956. It was announced in July that the support level for wheat this year, at 82.5 percent of parity, worked out $2.08 per bushel (national farm average) compared with 90 percent, or $2.24, in 1954/55.

The July crop report of the United States area also includes the first estimates of the current crops of feed grain.

Table 1. — United States Crops of Feed Grain

Grain	1954 Final estimate	1955 1 July estimate
	Million metric tons	
Rye	0.6	0.7
Barley	8.1	8.4
Oats	21.8	22.0
Maize	75.3	87.6

According to these estimates, the maize crop will be of nearly record size and 12.3 million tons larger than the preceding year. With an expected carry-over of 25.4 million tons on 1 October, the total supply will be at a record level of 113.0 million tons. It is therefore likely that a further increase in carry-over stocks will occur this year. For growers in the commercial area, support facilities will be available at 87 percent of parity, provisionally estimated at $1.58 per bushel.

The barley and oats crops also show increases on last year, mainly owing to larger acreages, despite the lower level of support. The area of sorghum having expanded substantially, there is a prospect also of a big increase in this crop.

No official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop has yet been released, but there are general expectations of a good outturn. In France, the wheat crop was estimated on 1 July at 9.9 million tons, compared with 10.1 million tons last year.

Grain Exports in 1954-55

Preliminary returns on world grain exports during the 12 months July 1954-June 1955 indicate that wheat shipments reached about 25.0 million metric tons, an increase of 7 percent on 1953/54. However, exports of other grain (rye, barley, oats, maize, and sorghum and millet), were only 12.3 million metric tons, a decline of approximately 20 percent. These estimates include exports from the U.S.S.R.-Eastern Europe region, but do not include the substantial movements within this region.

Of the total wheat exports of 25.0 million tons, 20.1 million tons were supplied by the four major exporters, compared with 18.6 million tons the previous year. The largest increase in this group was obtained by the United States, which exported 7.3 million tons compared with 5.9 million tons in 1953/54. It is not possible to distinguish in this total the amount supplied under the agreements concluded with recipient countries under Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act). Agreements signed under this Act up to 30 June 1955 provide for the supply of 1.4 million tons,[1] but these commitments would not have been fully implemented by the end of the 1954/55 grain trade year. Much of the United States exports were made from Commodity Credit Corporation holdings, either under special disposal programs or through sales on terms comprising an export allowance equivalent to the subsidy granted for sales within the International Wheat Agreement, while sales under IWA accounted approximately for 3.7 million tons.

Argentine shipments increased further and reached 3.5 million tons. This is Argentina's highest postwar level and compares well with prewar exports. Australia also increased its exports by about 500,000 tons, recovering some of the ground lost the previous year. Canada, however, exported 1 million tons less than in 1953/54.

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[1] Second Semi-Annual Report by the President of the United States on Public Law 480, 12 July 1955.

Table 2. — Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour, [1] 1953/54 and 1954/55

Exporting country	July-June	
	1953/54	1954/55[2]
	Million metric tons	
Argentina	3.0	3.5
Australia	1.9	2.5
Canada	7.8	6.8
United States[3]	5.9	7.3
Total 4 countries	18.6	20.1
France	1.1	2.3
Others[4]	3.5	2.6
WORLD TOTAL	23.2	25.0

[1]In wheat equivalent. — [2]Preliminary — [3]Excluding exports to U.S. territories and possessions and exports of flour milled from wheat imported for milling in bond. — [4]Includes exports from the U.S.S.R. and countries within the Soviet orbit, but excludes trade within this group.

Table 3. — Exports of Coarse Grain

Exporting country	July-June	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Sorghum and millet	Total
	Million metric tons						
Argentina	1953/54	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	...	3.7
	1954/55*	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	...	2.7
Australia	1953/54	—	0.6	0.1	—	...	0.7
	1954/55*	—	0.5	0.1	—	...	0.6
Canada	1953/54	0.5	2.2	1.2	—	—	3.9
	1954/55*	0.1	1.7	0.3	—	—	2.1
United States	1953/54	—	0.3	—	2.8	0.2	3.3
	1954/55*	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	3.7
Total 4 countries	1953/54	1.5	3.9	1.9	4.1	0.2	11.6
	1954/55*	0.5	3.4	0.9	3.5	0.8	9.1
Others[1]	1953/54	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	3.7
	1954/55*	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	3.2
WORLD TOTAL	1953/54	1.7	5.8	2.1	5.2	0.5	15.3
	1954/55*	0.8	5.0	1.0	4.5	1.0	12.3

* Preliminary. — [1]Includes exports from the U.S.S.R. and countries within the Soviet orbit, but excludes trade within this group.

One of the most striking changes from the previous year was the sharp advance in exports from France; they totaled 2.3 million tons, and were more than double those of the previous year; a substantial proportion was imported by Eastern European countries. Another notable feature was a sharp increase in Uruguay's exports, which reached about 500,000 tons, compared with 120,000 tons in 1953/54.

Except for some increase in French North Africa, the remaining wheat exporters appear to have shipped less than in the earlier year. Turkey, which exported about 900,000 tons in 1953/54, shipped only about 300,000 tons in 1954/55. A larger quantity than this had to be imported as a result of last year's poor crop. The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe combined appear to have exported about 700,000 tons against 900,000 tons the year before. But a substantial quantity was shipped to this region from other sources and it is reported that internal movements to deficit countries were also rather heavy.

Coarse grain exports, at 12.3 million tons, were about 3 million tons lower than in 1953/54. Except for sorghum and millet, which form a minor part of the trade in feed grain, all types of coarse grains were shipped in smaller quantities than in 1953/54.

Most of the decline was borne by Canada, whose exports, at 2.1 million tons, were 1.8 million tons less than in 1953/54. This reduction was mainly due to quota limitations on imports from Canada into the United States, which took over half of Canada's exports in the previous year. The United States, however, increased its shipments from 3.3 to 3.8 million tons, with higher exports of all grains except maize. Exports from Argentina were 2.7 million against 3.7 million tons; in 1953/54 a large export surplus of rye was moved but the following crop was smaller, while maize shipments, though higher than in 1953/54, virtually ceased at the end of 1954 owing to the poor outlook for the new crop.

From the remaining sources, taken together, there was a net fall of about 500,000 tons. Within this group, barley exports from Syria (340,000 tons) and French North Africa (about 600,000 tons) were larger than in the previous year, but Denmark exported less while nothing at all appears to have been exported from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. In maize, there were slight increases in shipments from the Union of South Africa and the U.S.S.R.

DRIED FRUIT

By mid-summer 1955 prices were firm for raisins, currants, prunes, and peaches. Output of these products in 1955 is likely to be smaller than in 1954. Stocks of older crops are practically disposed of in the major exporting countries, except the United States, where about 16,000 tons of Thompson Seedless raisins remained in the "Reserve Pool" established under the Raisin Marketing Order. On 1 June, they were transferred to the "Surplus Pool" from which sales may be made only for export or for industrial use. The raisins in the Reserve Pool were held by the government at $186 per short ton, while the price in the free market was about $170. The average price to producers for all raisins of the 1955 crop was $176 per short ton against $155 for the 1953 crop. Supplies in the Reserve Pool were offered to packers before transfer to the Surplus Pool but the trade did not respond, although prices in the coming season are expected to be as high as or to exceed those of last season. Under the 1954/55 marketing program, 18 percent of Thompson Seedless and 20 percent of Golden Bleached raisins were placed in the Reserve Pool. From the beginning of the new crop year, all other raisins can be freely disposed of.

Preliminary indications of crop prospects for 1955 suggest a larger raisin output in the United States and Greece, but a lower output in other countries. Owing to the unusually cold spring, the new crop in the United States will not be available until early October. In Australia, a large crop was expected some months ago, but unfavorable weather conditions caused much damage at the time the new crop was ready for picking or already on the drying racks. The 1955 crop may be some 10 percent lower than that of last year. The Union of South Africa reports a similar decrease in output. Frost damage in Turkey is expected to reduce sharply the 1955 crop of seedless raisins and although recent estimates show some improvement, output may be one-third less than in 1954. Greek raisin production, on the other hand, is expected to increase further and to exceed last year's output by 8 percent, and the output of currants is expected to decrease 10 percent. Production of currants in Australia is expected to be at least 15 percent lower.

With regard to other dried fruit, the United States expects a light crop of prunes (about 20 percent less than in 1954), a very small pack of dried peaches, but a larger pack of apricots, of which the 1954 output was very low.

Raisin Subsidies and Surplus Problems

Though raisin production in 1954 was low, the trend in output is increasing. For the 1951-53 period, average production was 15 percent above the 1934-38 average, and 13 percent above the 1948-50 figure. Exports, on the other hand, have been at about the prewar level. Output of currants in recent years has not exceeded 50 percent of prewar.

Table 4. — Raisins: World Production and Exports

Country	Production				Exports			
	Annual average			1954	Annual average			1954
	1934-38	1948-50	1951-53		1934-38	1948-50	1951-53	
	Thousand metric tons							
RAISINS excluding currants								
United States	200	195	230	152	54	85	64	58
Turkey	99	132	116	120	62	61	37	37
Australia	57	48	75	77	43	31	45	58
Iran	45	37	48	50	15	12	26	25
Greece	33	32	37	42	28	33	35	39
Union of South Africa	8	8	9	9	5	4	4	5
Other countries	40	33	38	33	17	10	14	12
TOTAL	482	485	553	483	224	236	225	234
CURRANTS								
Greece	162	83	78	68	76	46	51	79
Australia	18	15	14	14	14	10	9	6
TOTAL	180	98	92	82	90	56	60	85

The United States, Iran, and Greece have increased exports of raisins substantially above the prewar average, whereas Turkey, in spite of larger output, has exported less. Competition in foreign markets has increased in recent years.

The expansion in United States exports partly reflects support under foreign aid programs and special export subsidies. In 1953/54, under the export payment program, subsidies were paid for 48,000 tons. In the 1954/55 season, about 14,000 tons were exported with subsidies, of which 6,000 tons were from the surplus pools of 1952 and 1953. The subsidy in the last season was reduced from $44 to $33 per metric ton, except for the carry-over of old surplus raisins. During the eight-year period 1947-54 assistance was extended by the United States Department of Agriculture in disposing of more than 780,000 metric tons of dried fruit (mainly raisins, prunes, and figs) at a cost exceeding $101 million, as compared with about 380,000 tons at a cost of $36.5 million during the 1934-41 period. Whereas, in the earlier period, the bulk of the fruit was disposed of domestically, assistance in recent years has been given mainly to exports. It has recently been indicated that financial assistance to the dried fruit industry may come to an end very soon, probably as of the coming marketing season. The export subsidies have been subject to criticism from other exporting countries, and negotiations between the United States and complaining countries have taken place at GATT sessions.

Turkish export subsidies, introduced in September 1953, were continued through the 1954/55 season at the equivalent of respectively $66, $59, and $44.50 per ton for sale to the dollar area, European Payments Union countries, and other countries.

Though raisin supplies in the 1955/56 season may be short, further increase in output is expected in the coming years. As trends in per caput consumption still are decreasing, except in a few European countries, the increasing output may result in sharp price cuts in the future. The Australian Agricultural Council has imposed severe restrictions on new plantings of vines for dried fruit and wine, as increased costs have weakened Australia's position as a supplier of dried fruit.

Production and Trade of Other Dried Fruit

Postwar production and trade of other dried fruits, except dates, has shown a sharp downward trend since the war, and exports have decreased faster than production. Consumer preference is for fresh fruit and the interruption of trade during war years and early postwar years has made consumers in certain countries unfamiliar with most types of dried fruit.

Table 5. — Production and Exports of Selected Dried Fruit, other than Raisins and Currants

Fruit	Production		Exports	
	1951-53 average (1,000 tons)	1951-53 average in percentage of prewar	1951-53 average (1,000 tons)	1951-53 average in percentage of prewar
Dates	1 250	114.2	343	142.9
Figs	217	93.5	48	60.0
Prunes	184	77.6	49	41.5
Apricots	21	77.8	9	33.9
Peaches	10	43.1	1	22.7
Apples	10	49.7	2	14.5
Pears	2	26.8	0.4	9.8

Output of dried prunes has increased in Yugoslavia, France, Argentina, and Chile, but the average United States output for the 1951-53 period was only two-thirds of prewar, and exports only two-fifths. The dollar shortage has limited the market for United States prunes and exports have been supported under the foreign aid programs. In 1953/54, about 14,000 metric tons were sold to the United Kingdom under that program, and in early 1955, under a similar program, $4 million were granted to finance sales of prunes and peaches against payment in sterling. Yugoslavia has had a surplus of prunes from the 1953 crop which recently has been offered at low prices. The improved dollar supplies in Western Europe and further relaxation of restrictions regarding imports from the dollar area are likely to revive exports of prunes from the United States to Europe. It is expected that Western Germany will liberalize in the near future imports of dried fruit from the dollar area.

In early 1955, a surplus of 50,000 tons of Basra dates was reported in Iraq and the date monopoly has asked for government assistance. Various steps are contemplated, including diversion of surplus dates into industrial use. A new company to promote export of Zahdi dates has been established and the government intends to press for larger date exports when negotiating new trade agreements. The United States has recently approved a diversion program for California dates. The government pays $88 per metric ton for United States grade C dates diverted under the program into the bakery industry or for macerated dates for use in the manufacture of edible syrup, date butter, or date sugar.

Table 6. — Annual Consumption of Dried Fruit in Selected Countries

Country	1934-38 average	1951/52-1953/54 average
	.... Kilograms per caput	
United Kingdom	3.6	2.9
Denmark	2.7	2.9
Norway	2.1	2.3
Netherlands	3.8	2.0
Germany, Western	1.7	1.8
Italy	1.9	1.6
Sweden	2.4	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.9	1.2
Switzerland	1.2	1.2
France	1.9	0.9
Austria	1.2	0.8
New Zealand	6.2	4.3
Canada	3.7	2.9
United States	2.6	1.9

The general downward trend in consumption of dried fruit is evident from the data in Table 6. Only in Denmark, Norway, and Western Germany has consumption been higher in recent years than prewar.

RAW SILK

The Supply Situation in 1954

The raw silk supply situation eased substantially in the second half of 1954 as the result of developments in Japan, the predominant world supplier. However, production there for the year as a whole was 15,475 tons, only 3 percent greater than in the previous year, while the Italian output declined by 13 percent, to 1,280 tons. A remarkable expansion has taken place in India, where output increased last year by 70 percent but is consumed entirely in the domestic market. Japan, Italy, and India together account for about 70 percent of world production, and China and the U.S.S.R. for which no 1954 estimates are yet available, for about one quarter. Exports of Chinese silk, which until recently have been confined to the Russian and Eastern European markets, are now becoming significant for other importers. Exports through Hong Kong alone amounted to 225 tons in 1954, and total exports are reported to have amounted to 900 tons.

Table 7. — Raw Silk Production

Period	Japan	Italy	India	Total	Estimated world total
	..... Metric tons				
1948-52 average	11 624	1 452	920	13 996	21 300
1952	15 401	1 571	797	17 769	15 200
1953	15 043	1 465	843	17 351	24 800
1954	15 475	1 280	1 414	18 169	...

SOURCE: International Silk Association.

JAPAN

The improvement in Japanese supplies of raw silk began with the new "silk year" in June 1954, when the spring cocoon crop became available. Output in the previous 12 months had been reduced by the two poor crops of 1953, and by May 1954 a shortage of cocoons had severely restricted the activity of reeling basins. The 1954 spring and autumn cocoon crops recovered and, as a result, raw silk output in the year ending May 1955, at 16,000 tons, was 10 percent greater than in 1953/54.

Since the price of raw silk had remained at the legal maximum since September 1952 and domestic consumption continued at a high, though modified, level, the reduction in supplies in the 1953/54 season created considerable difficulties, which culminated in the supension of the "prohibition" price early in 1954. Subsequently, domestic deliveries declined as prices rose sharply above the prohibition level, but a similar tendency in exports was counteracted temporarily by a link system entitling silk exporters to imports of Cuban sugar, which had a very profitable market in Japan. The price of Japanese silk in New York fell sharply, followed by that in Yokohama. There was a further price reduction when the spring cocoon crop was gathered and, since then, Japanese prices have remained well below the permitted maximum of 240,000 yen per bale; and, indeed,

during the greater part of 1954/55, they have fluctuated in the lower half of the official price stabilization range of 190-230,000 yen per bale.

Table 8. — Silk: Supply and Distribution in Japan

Period	Raw silk				Silk fabrics
	Production	Exports	Domestic consumption	Stocks at end of period	Percentage of production exported as fabrics or secondary goods
	Metric tons				%
1948-52 average	11 624	4 343	8 994	2 244	[1] 41
1952	15 401	4 211	11 519	702	33
1953	15 043	3 805	11 279	661	21
1954	15 475	4 559	10 787	789	26
Season ending May					
1952/53	15 620	4 318	11 306	572	...
1953/54	14 632	2 922	10 631	652	...
1954/55	15 999	4 593	11 566	493	...

SOURCE: Raw Silk Bureau, Japan.
[1] 1951.

Exports of raw silk in the 1954/55 silk year, at 4,593 tons, were 17 percent greater than in the previous 12 months, with a very marked expansion in shipments to the United States. Consumption by the domestic industry, after a relatively small decline in 1953/54, resumed its upward trend and reached a postwar record of 11,566 tons. After some improvement in the earlier part of the season, stocks declined to their lowest postwar level at the end of May, when they represented less than 15 days' supply. Since then prices have strengthened.

The export of silk fabrics and manufactures in 1954, though a third larger than in 1953, was still small in comparison with recent years. The United States, the largest market for silk fabrics as well as for raw silk, has been declining rapidly in relative importance.

ITALY

Mainly as the result of bad weather conditions for the growth of mulberry leaf, Italian cocoon production in 1954, at 12,119 tons, was 20 percent lower than in the previous year and was the smallest crop since 1949. The output of raw silk had already declined well before the 1954 harvest and, though the over-all reduction for the year (13 percent) was not so severe as that in cocoon production, the downward trend as compared with 1953 continued until December. During that month and the first two months of 1955, there was a slight improvement. Nevertheless, total supplies in 1954 remained more than adequate at ruling prices, and stocks increased further. By December 1954, they represented seven months' supply.

Net exports of reeled silk were extremely low in both 1953 and 1954, and the decline in domestic consumption continued. It is notable that net exports alone in 1948 were greater than last year's total production. Until then exports of reeled silk, whether single or thrown, consisted almost entirely of production from domestic cocoons. In both 1953 and 1954, however, 60 percent of gross exports of raw and thrown silk were re-exports of cocoons and raw silk imported for processing from Japan, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, etc.

Table 9. — Supply and Distribution of Raw Silk in Italy

Period	Production [2]	Gross exports [2]	Net exports [1]	Net imports [2]	Domestic consumption [1]	Stocks at end of period [1]
	Metric tons					
1948-52 average	1 452	772	587	1	1 024	...
1952	*1 571*	802	648	1	*872*	327
1953	1 465	472	190	—	993	609
1954	1 280	542	217	—	972	700
January and February						
1954	193	84	22	—	104	676
1955	209	98	32	—	194	683

SOURCE: Ente Nazionale Serico.
[1] New series from January 1953; domestic consumption prior to this is thought to be considerably understated. — [2] Including thrown and degummed silk.

The price of Italian raw silk in Milan declined almost continuously from the beginning of 1953 until the end of 1954, and finally in 1954 became generally at par with the corresponding Japanese silk. In the first two months of 1955, however, there was a very decided improvement in domestic consumption, and prices strengthened and rose again sharply, along with cocoon prices in May, when another small crop was announced.

UNITED STATES

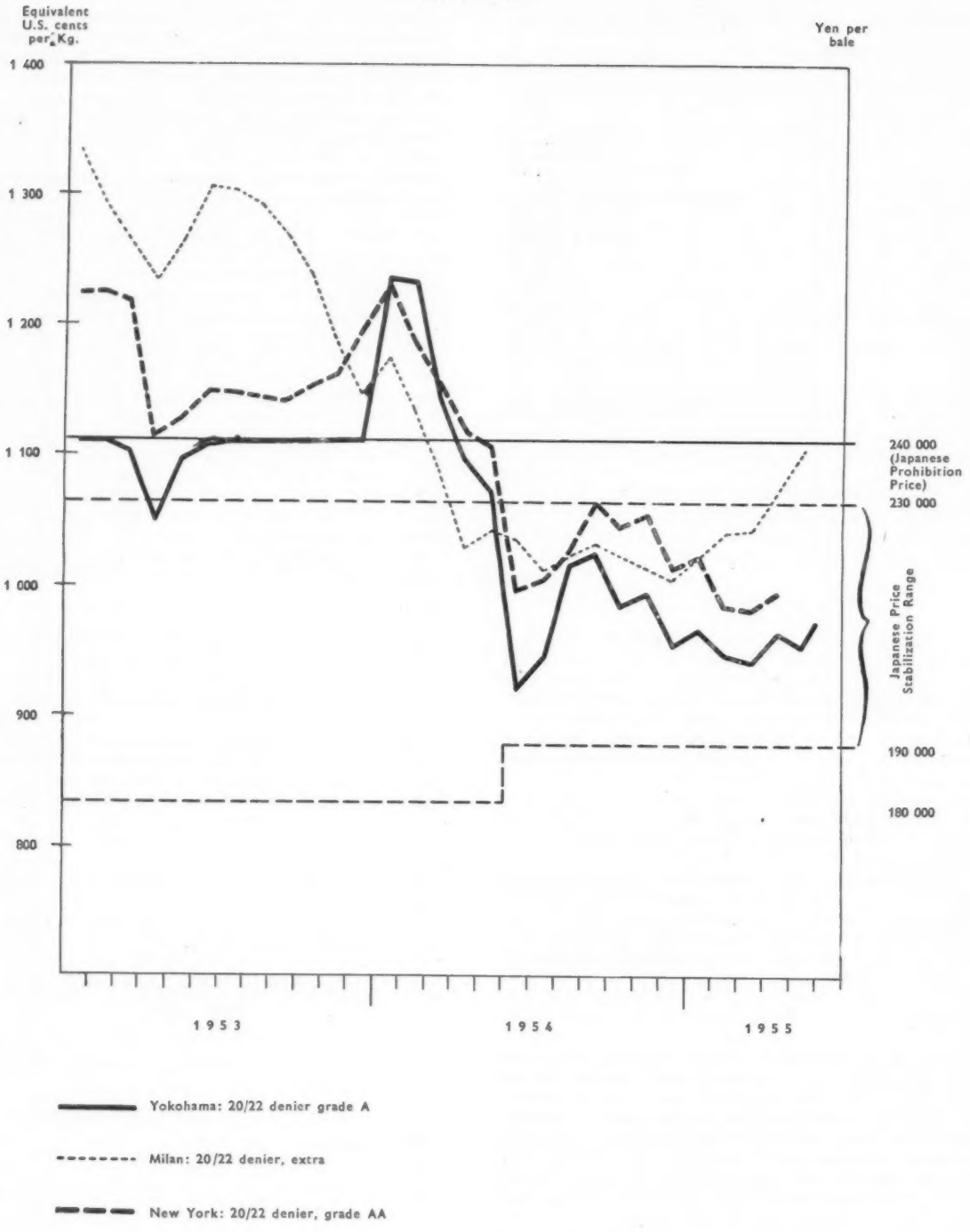
Imports and consumption of raw silk increased substantially after the break in prices early in 1954, and the improvement has been maintained during the first half of 1955.

Table 10. — Supply and Distribution of Raw Silk in the United States

Period	Imports	Consumption	Stocks at end of period
	Metric tons		
1948-52 average	3 144	3 047	504
1952	3 294	3 135	342
1953	2 436	2 443	309
1954	2 917	2 907	312
January-June			
1954	1 419	1 260	455
1955	1 600	1 570	333

SOURCE: American Silk Council.

Raw Silk Prices



Outlook

Preliminary estimates for the Italian 1955 cocoon crop are as low as 9,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1948 and 26 percent less than last year's. The Italian silk industry, therefore, is likely to become more dependent on imports of cocoons and raw silk to maintain its activity, and its ability to compete with Japan may be weakened. This year's spring crop in Japan, on the other hand, may be the best since 1945, the first official estimate of 54,500 tons being 14 percent larger than last year's spring crop. This should ensure a continued expansion in world supplies of raw silk during most of this year.

A modification of the Japanese raw silk stabilization scheme, to facilitate the acquisition of a buffer stock, is now in prospect. Under the existing law, the government is empowered to buy and sell raw silk at or outside the minimum and maximum limits, respectively, of a price range which is at present 190,000-230,000 yen per bale for 20/22 denier grade A. However, as the price of raw silk has remained above the minimum since the inception of the scheme, the government has been unable to acquire stocks. In fact, for long periods, the rise in price above the maximum has been limited only by the prohibition of quotations above 240,000 yen per bale for the standard specification, a ruling which had itself to be suspended temporarily at the beginning of 1954. A bill, now before the Diet, provides for the formation of an organization empowered to acquire up to 10,000 bales (600 tons) at prices above the official minimum (probably around 200,000 yen) and to sell up to the same amount at a price below the maximum. Repossession of this silk, at the original price plus charges, would be permissible only within a period of six months. In addition, a minimum loan price for cocoons would be established and cocoons thus acquired by the new organization would be released, within a period of six months, only in exchange for raw silk. Beyond the inside price range, the existing law would apply, although it is proposed to double the funds available for financing it. Thus the total possible buffer stock would be about 40,000 bales (2,400 tons), plus any raw silk acquired in exchange for cocoons.

The price of standard specification raw silk fell slightly below 200,000 yen per bale for a few days only last June; it averaged about 210,000 yen in June 1955 and was rising quite sharply in July. With the prospective increase in output, this rise may be only temporary, but demand conditions appear very favorable, so that a surplus supply at the 200,000 yen level cannot at present be foreseen.

Statistical Tables

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Cow milk : Production and utilization in selected countries, 1952 and 1953

Tableau 1. - Lait de vache : Production et utilisation dans certains pays, 1952 et 1953

Item — Rubrique	Year Année	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	Norway
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
Total whole milk production[1], [3]	1952	[2] 2 311	3 336	4 997	2 750	15 783	2 240	5 592	1 570
	1953	[2] 2 424	3 530	5 372	2 823	16 694	2 418	5 819	1 610
Total skim and buttermilk production[2]	1952	665	1 884	3 368	1 232	7 219	1 221	1 736	400
	1953	689	2 247	3 719	1 246	7 713	1 339	1 928	(460)
Human consumption of									
Whole milk as such[4]	1952	736	448	[3]386	939	3 239	504	[6]660	820
	1953	704	453	[3]379	950	3 322	507	[6]658	840
Whole milk used in standardized milk	1952	312	328	373	200	2 358	—	[6]1 030	—
	1953	407	323	373	210	2 529	—	[6]1 022	—
Skim and buttermilk as such	1952	24	[7]70	141	310	518	178	190	45
	1953	26	45	140	310	511	194	187	(45)
Skim and buttermilk used in standardized milk	1952	112	...	52	40	355	—	495	—
	1953	27	36	50	40	335	—	507	—
Whole milk used for									
Butter production	1952	688	2 186	3 231	1 348	7 182	1 239	1 677	370
	1953	706	2 367	3 630	1 363	7 641	1 341	1 881	425
Cheese production	1952	95	54	588	163	888	28	1 111	215
	1953	109	54	591	195	964	24	1 202	190
Preserved milk[8]	1952	5	11	172	—	378	[9]155	711	30
	1953	8	20	135	—	480	[9]208	635	20
Other dairy products[10]	1952	—	5	17	—	18	...	73	—
	1953	—	6	19	5	22	...	91	—
Livestock feeding	1952	[3]475	304	230	100	1 720	314	330	135
	1953	[3]490	307	245	100	1 736	338	330	135
Skim and buttermilk used for									
Cheese production	1952	100	73	[11]258	54	1 285	1	308	58
	1953	107	46	[11]262	53	1 374	(1)	336	(58)
Preserved milk[8]	1952	5	119	159	—	298	[9]18	269	8
	1953	4	193	153	—	320	[9] (18)	339	(8)
Other dairy products[10]	1952	1	3	...	—	9	...	16	60
	1953	8	3	...	—	8	...	22	(60)
Livestock feeding	1952	423	1 619	2 758	828	4 754	1 024	458	229
	1953	517	1 924	3 114	843	5 165	(1 126)	537	(289)
		Percent of total production - Pourcentage de la production totale							
Whole milk used for[5]									
Direct consumption[4], [12]	1952	[3]45 3	23.3	[3]15.2	41.4	35 5	22 5	[6]30 2	52.2
	1953	[3]45.9	22.0	[3]14.0	41.1	35 0	21.0	[6]28 9	52 2
Butter production	1952	29.8	65.5	64.7	49.0	45 5	55 3	30 0	23 6
	1953	29.1	67.0	67.6	48.3	45 8	55 4	32 3	26 4
Cheese production	1952	4.1	1.6	11.8	5.9	5 6	1.3	19 9	13.7
	1953	4.5	1.5	11.0	6.9	5 8	1.0	20 6	11.8
Preserved milk[8]	1952	0 2	0.3	3.4	—	2.4	[9]6.9	12 7	1.9
	1953	0.3	0.6	2.5	—	2 9	[9]8 6	10.9	1.2
Other dairy products[10]	1952	—	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	...	1.3	—
	1953	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	1.6	—
Livestock feeding	1952	[3]20.6	9.1	4.6	3.7	10.9	14.0	5.9	8.6
	1953	[3]20.2	8.7	4.6	3.5	10.4	14.0	5.7	8.4
Skim and buttermilk used for									
Direct consumption[7]	1952	20.4	3.7	5.7	28.4	12.1	14.6	39.5	11.2
	1953	7.7	3.6	5.1	28.1	11.0	14.5	36.0	9.8
Cheese production	1952	15.0	3.9	[13]7.7	4.4	17.8	0.1	17.7	14.5
	1953	15.5	2.1	[13]7.1	4.3	17.8	(0.1)	17.4	(12.6)
Preserved milk[8]	1952	0.8	6.3	4.7	—	4.1	[9]1.5	15.5	2.0
	1953	0.6	8.6	4.1	—	4.1	[9] (1.3)	17.6	(1.7)
Other dairy products[10]	1952	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	...	0.9	15.0
	1953	1.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	...	1.1	(13.1)
Livestock feeding	1952	63.6	85.9	81.9	67.2	65.9	83.8	26.4	57.3
	1953	75.0	85.6	83.7	67.6	67.0	(84.1)	27.9	(62.8)

See notes on page 30.

Table 1. - Cow milk : Production and utilization in selected countries, 1952 and 1953 (continued)

Tableau 1. - Lait de vache : Production et utilisation dans certains pays, 1952 et 1953 (suite)

Item — Rubrique	Year Année	Sweden	Switzerland[13]	United Kingdom	Canada	United States	Australia[14]	New Zealand[14]	Total
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
Lait entier, production totale[1, 2]	1952	4 465	2 648	10 133	7 072	52 047	4 889	[15]5 054	124 887
	1953	4 463	2 735	10 708	7 382	54 818	5 710	[15]5 342	131 848
Lait écrémé et babeurre, production totale[2]	1952	2 260	561	353	2 967	17 456	2 878	3 576	47 776
	1953	(2 260)	(600)	598	3 091	19 301	(3 560)	3 701	52 452
Consommation humaine de :									
Lait entier, tel quel[4]	1952	852	1 096	7 918	2 567	13 018	[16]1 154	[16]438	34 775
	1953	(844)	(1 140)	7 904	2 652	12 927	[16]1 177	[16]442	34 899
Lait entier utilisé pour lait standard	1952	751	...	—	—	12 202	...	...	17 554
	1953	(743)	—	—	—	12 610	...	...	18 217
Lait écrémé et babeurre, tels quels	1952	50	—	—	70	2 359	—	—	3 955
	1953	(50)	—	—	75	2 313	—	—	3 896
Lait écrémé et babeurre utilisés pour lait standard	1952	190	—	—	—	499	—	—	1 743
	1953	(190)	—	—	—	544	—	—	1 729
Lait entier utilisé pour :									
Production de beurre	1952	2 101	398	388	3 232	12 735	2 933	3 540	43 248
	1953	(2 190)	426	542	3 438	14 740	3 633	3 666	47 989
Production de fromage	1952	437	633	612	371	5 280	406	867	11 748
	1953	406	681	925	408	5 847	470	977	13 043
Lait en conserve[5]	1952	66	42	444	394	3 506	301	[9]82	6 297
	1953	(45)	46	463	371	3 238	346	[9]119	6 134
Autres produits laitiers[10]	1952	46	9	56	229	3 787	55	...	4 295
	1953	(30)	(2)	112	236	3 942	45	...	4 510
Alimentation animale	1952	212	470	715	279	1 519	40	[11]127	6 970
	1953	205	440	762	277	1 514	39	[11]138	7 056
Lait écrémé et babeurre utilisés pour:									
Production de fromage	1952	210	41	—	42	1 073	—	—	3 503
	1953	(210)	27	—	37	1 158	—	—	3 669
Lait en conserve[5]	1952	85	26	112	500	5 357	110	(432)	7 498
	1953	(85)	34	327	472	7 212	(117)	491	9 773
Autres produits laitiers[10]	1952	5	33	—	43	121	172	(370)	833
	1953	(5)	45	—	73	89	(172)	289	774
Alimentation animale	1952	1 720	461	241	2 312	8 047	2 596	(2 774)	30 244
	1953	(1 720)	(494)	271	2 434	7 985	3 271	2 921	32 611
		Percent of total production - Pourcentage de la production totale							
Lait entier utilisé pour[3] :									
Consommation directe[4, 12]	1952	35.9	41.4	78.1	36.3	48.5	23.6	8.7	41.9
	1953	35.5	41.7	73.8	35.9	46.6	20.6	8.3	40.3
Production de beurre	1952	47.1	15.0	3.8	45.7	24.5	60.0	70.0	34.6
	1953	49.1	15.5	5.1	46.6	26.9	63.6	68.6	36.4
Production de fromage	1952	9.8	23.9	6.0	5.2	10.1	8.3	17.2	9.4
	1953	9.1	24.9	8.6	5.5	10.7	8.2	18.3	9.8
Lait en conserve[5]	1952	1.5	1.6	4.4	5.6	6.7	6.2	[9]1.6	5.1
	1953	1.0	1.7	4.3	5.0	5.9	6.1	[9]2.2	4.7
Autres produits laitiers[10]	1952	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.2	7.3	1.1	...	3.4
	1953	0.7	0.1	1.1	3.2	7.2	0.8	...	3.4
Alimentation animale	1952	4.7	17.8	7.1	4.0	2.9	0.8	[11]2.5	5.6
	1953	4.6	16.1	7.1	3.8	2.7	0.7	[11]2.6	5.4
Lait écrémé et babeurre utilisés pour :									
Consommation directe[7]	1952	10.6	—	—	2.4	16.4	—	—	11.9
	1953	(10.6)	—	—	2.4	14.8	—	—	10.7
Production de fromage	1952	9.3	7.3	—	1.4	6.1	—	—	7.3
	1953	(9.3)	4.5	—	1.2	6.0	—	—	7.0
Lait en conserve[5]	1952	3.8	4.6	31.7	16.9	30.7	3.8	(12.1)	15.7
	1953	(3.8)	5.7	54.7	15.3	37.4	(3.3)	13.3	18.6
Autres produits laitiers[10]	1952	0.2	5.9	—	1.4	0.7	6.0	(10.3)	1.8
	1953	(0.2)	7.5	—	2.4	0.4	(4.8)	7.8	1.5
Alimentation animale	1952	76.1	82.2	68.3	77.9	46.1	90.2	(77.6)	63.3
	1953	(76.1)	(82.3)	45.3	78.7	41.4	91.9	78.9	62.2

Voir les notes à la page 30.

Table 1. - Cow milk: Production and utilization in selected countries, 1952 and 1953 (concluded)

NOTE : Data on milk utilization are collected only in statistically advanced countries. Fifteen countries have been selected for purposes of international tabulation. Despite slight differences in their system of classification, comparability is not affected substantially.

In Australia and New Zealand, apart from differences in concepts which are mentioned in footnotes, an unknown quantity of skim milk is used for the preparation of standardized milk. However, this quantity is relatively small and is indicated by a dash (-). Therefore, the use of skim milk for feed, obtained as a residual, is slightly overstated for these two countries.

When, for one of the two years shown, data were given for a product (butter, for example) but the milk equivalent of this product was not known, this equivalent quantity was estimated by FAO and is shown in parentheses. The estimation was arrived at by dividing, for example, the known quantity of butter by the ratio butter/milk provided by the data for the other year ; or else, the quantity was considered unchanged. However, the country totals are not affected substantially either by the inclusion of estimates or by slight deviations, in certain countries, from the classification applied in the table.

Although the milk production of the countries selected covers approximately 60 percent of the world production, this summary does not reflect the general situation, but merely represents milk utilization in highly developed industrial countries.

[1]Excluding milk sucked by young animals. — [2]Excluding losses. — [3]Including milk sucked by young animals. — [4]Including cream in terms of whole milk. — [5]Including exports of 27 thousand metric tons in 1952 and 22 thousand metric tons in 1953. — [6]Including fermented milk (yoghurt). — [7]Including quantities used for standardized milk. — [8]Condensed, evaporated, dried, and powdered milk. — [9]Including milk used for other dairy products. — [10]Ice-cream, fermented milk, malted milk, casein, etc. — [11]Including skim milk for casein. — [12]Including quantities used for standardized milk but excluding skim milk contained in it. — [13]1953 data include goat's milk, total production of which amounted to 42 thousand metric tons. — [14]12-month periods ending 30 June. — [15]Including losses. — [16]Including quantities used for standardized milk and ice-cream.

Tableau 1. - Lait de vache : Production et utilisation dans certains pays, 1952 et 1953 (fin)

NOTE : Seuls les pays où les services statistiques sont bien organisés réunissent des renseignements sur l'utilisation du lait. Aux fins d'établissement d'un tableau international, on a choisi 15 pays dont les statistiques offrent un degré élevé de comparabilité, malgré de légères différences entre les classifications nationales.

Outre certaines divergences entre les concepts statistiques, qui sont indiquées dans les notes au bas du tableau, on sait que l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande utilisent une quantité inconnue de lait écrémé pour préparer du lait standard. On pense, toutefois, que cette quantité est relativement faible et on l'a indiquée par un tiret. Il s'ensuit que le chiffre indiqué comme lait écrémé pour l'alimentation animale, qui a été obtenu par soustraction, est légèrement surestimé en ce qui concerne ces deux pays.

Lorsque, pour une des deux années, on disposait d'un chiffre sur un produit laitier donné, tel le beurre, mais qu'on en ignorait l'équivalent de lait, celui-ci a été estimé par la FAO et figure entre parenthèses. L'estimation a été faite en divisant, dans l'exemple choisi, la quantité de beurre connue par le rapport beurre/lait tel qu'il ressortait des chiffres de l'autre année. Dans certains cas, on a tout simplement repris le chiffre dont on disposait. Toutefois, les totaux nationaux ne sont pas modifiés de manière sensible, soit que l'on y ait inclus des estimations, soit que certains pays se soient légèrement écartés de la classification utilisée par la FAO.

Bien que la production laitière des 15 pays représente 60 pour cent environ de la production mondiale, ce tableau ne correspond pas à la situation générale, mais décrit uniquement l'utilisation du lait dans les pays industriels les plus développés.

[1]Non compris le lait tété par les jeunes animaux. — [2]Non compris les pertes. — [3]Y compris le lait tété par les jeunes animaux. — [4]Y compris la crème en équivalent de lait entier. — [5]Y compris un tonnage exporté de 27 mille tonnes en 1952 et 22 mille tonnes en 1953. — [6]Y compris le lait fermenté (yogourt). — [7]Y compris le lait utilisé pour la préparation de lait standard. — [8]Lait condensé, évaporé, séché et en poudre. — [9]Y compris le lait utilisé pour la préparation d'autres produits laitiers. — [10]Crème glacée, lait fermenté, lait malté, caséine, etc. — [11]Y compris le lait écrémé utilisé pour la production de caséine. — [12]Y compris les quantités utilisées pour la préparation de lait standard, mais non compris le lait écrémé inclus dans ces quantités. — [13]Les chiffres de 1953 comprennent le lait de chèvre, dont la production totale a été de 42 mille tonnes. — [14]Période de 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin. — [15]Y compris les pertes. — [16]Y compris le lait utilisé pour la préparation de lait standard et de crème glacée.

Table 2. - Area and production : New and revised data received during July 1955 (concluded)

NOTE : All 1955 data represent preliminary estimates, forecasts, or intentions, and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas, except as otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision, or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Includes final estimates for bajra and ragi, and second estimate for small millets. — [3]Crop year ending in year stated. — [4]Second estimate. Corresponding estimate, 1954, was 995 thousand hectares. — [5]Soybeans for beans. — [6]Groundnuts for all purposes. — [7]Including production from imported live animals.

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juillet 1955 (fin)

NOTE : Toutes les données relatives à 1955 sont soit des estimations préliminaires, soit des prévisions, soit des objectifs, donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les superficies s'entendent en général des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'avait pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Comprend les dernières estimations de bajra et de ragi et les deuxièmes estimations de millet à petit grain. — [3]Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [4]Deuxième estimation. L'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était 995 mille hectares. — [5]Soja cultivé pour les fèves. — [6]Arachides pour toutes utilisations. — [7]Y compris la viande provenant d'animaux importés vifs.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pakistan : Third estimates of the 1954/55 wheat crop amount to 4,262 thousand hectares and 3,194 thousand metric tons. Corresponding estimates of the 1953/54 crop were 4,161 thousand hectares and 3,384 thousand metric tons.

Australia : The 1955/56 wheat crop is planned at 4,290 thousand hectares and 5,035 thousand metric tons.

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Pakistan : La troisième estimation de la récolte de froment pour 1954/55 évalue la superficie à 4 262 mille hectares et la récolte à 3 194 mille tonnes métriques. Les chiffres estimés correspondants pour la récolte de 1953/54 étaient : 4 161 mille hectares et 3 384 mille tonnes métriques respectivement.

Australie : La culture de froment pour 1955/56 est prévue à 4 290 mille hectares et 5 035 mille tonnes métriques respectivement.

Table 2. - Area and production: New and revised data received during July 1955

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juillet 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
France	1954	4 491	10 566
	1955	4 547	9 907
United States	1954	21 736	26 394
	1955	19 172	23 415
Iran	1952	*2 250	—
	1953	*2 300	—
	1954	*2 300	—
Japan	1955	663	1 390
Egypt	1955	640	1 471
RYE			
France	1954	401	514
	1955	394	455
United States	1954	695	602
	1955	842	692
MAIZE			
United States	1955	32 684	87 625
MILLET and SORGHUM			
United States (Sorghum)	1955	8 660	—
India (Millet)[1]	1953	19 205	8 121
	1954	[2]18 331	[2]7 481
RICE			
United States	1954	973	2 670
	1955	734	2 142
Brazil	1954	2 392	3 539
Burma	1952	3 999	5 841
	1953	4 004	5 616
	1954	3 931	5 804
India[1]	1953	31 173	42 004
	1954	30 118	36 894
Indonesia			
Java and Madura	1953	4 017	6 646
Other islands	1953	2 448	4 324
Java and Madura	1954	4 157	7 274
Other islands	1954	2 545	4 519
Japan	1954	3 038	11 392
Korea, South	1954	—	3 516
Pakistan[1]	1948–50	—	12 586
	1951	—	11 820
	1952	9 316	12 423
	1953	—	13 946
	1954	9 591	12 810
POTATOES			
Denmark	1954	96	1 938
	1955	88	—
United States	1954	570	9 690
	1955	584	10 896
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1955	137	855
Indonesia			
Java and Madura	1954	174	1 053
Other islands	1954	109	985
Korea, South	1930–34		
	–36	15	114
	1948	45	308
	1949	48	327
	1948–50	45	306
	1952	32	178
CASSAVA			
French Cameroons	1953	64	643
Indonesia			
Java and Madura	1953	—	6 468
Other islands	1953	—	2 485
Java and Madura	1954	866	6 400
Other islands	1954	185	3 043
DRY BEANS			
United States	1955	—	872
DRY PEAS			
France	1955	18	—
United States	1955	—	115
CHICK-PEAS			
Pakistan[3]	1955	[4]1 095	—
WINE			
Italy	1953	—	5 254
	1954	—	5 013
Yugoslavia	1954	—	285
CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1953	—	682
Lemons	1953	—	340
Union of S. Africa[1]			
Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	279
Grapefruit	1954	—	14
Lemons	1954	—	3
SOYBEANS			
United States[5]	1955	7 445	—
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[6]	1955	823	—
China	1954	*2 250	—
French West Africa	1954	*725	—
Nigeria	1954	*770	—
LINSEED			
United States	1955	2 043	1 102
India	1954	1 331	394
COFFEE			
Costa Rica[1]	1953	—	23.3
Dominican Republic	1953	—	33.5
	1954	—	30.0
Guatemala[1]	1953	—	60.6
Nicaragua	1952	—	17.1
Brazil	1954	—	1 054.0
CACAO			
Dominican Republic	1953	—	*29.5
	1954	—	*35.0
CACAO (concluded)			
Ecuador	1953	—	23.5
Nigeria	1952	—	110.0
	1953	—	101.6
	1954	—	82.3
TEA			
Ceylon	1954	233	—
India	1953	—	*278.6
	1954	—	*292.2
Indonesia	1954	66	—
Japan	1954	—	68.0
TOBACCO			
Greece	1954	106	67.5
	1955	127	81.1
Cuba	1953	*62	—
Dominican Republic	1953	*18	*15.6
	1954	*19	*18.8
	1955	*21	*22.9
United States	1954	674	1 014.4
	1955	615	985.4
Brazil	1955	*176	*126.0
Burma[1]	1936–40	—	38.6
	1948	—	43.7
	1949	—	40.6
	1950	—	47.8
	1948–50	—	44.0
	1951	—	45.7
	1952	—	46.7
	1953	—	47.8
	1954	*53	*48.3
India[3]	1937–39	365	343.0
	1948	335	237.7
	1949	325	259.1
	1950	348	268.2
	1948–50	336	255.0
	1951	357	261.1
	1952	288	209.3
	1953	363	244.9
	1954	360	260.1
	1955	*359	*254.7
Japan	1954	69	113.0
Pakistan[3]	1937–39	142	151.4
	1948	65	61.0
	1949	66	64.0
	1950	68	68.1
	1948–50	66	64.3
	1951	72	74.2
	1952	74	81.3
	1953	70	75.2
	1954	78	92.5
	1955	*81	*92.5
COTTON (Lint)			
Pakistan[3]	1955	1 287	283
HEMP FIBER			
Italy	1953	—	74
MEAT			
Italy[7]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	409
Pork		—	*165
Mutton and lamb		—	45
Total		—	*619
Australia			
Beef and veal	1954	—	735
Pork		—	92
Mutton and lamb		—	388
Total		—	1 215
MILK (Cow)			
Denmark	1954	—	5 394

See notes on page 30.

Voir les notes à la page 30.

Table 3. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	120	149	151	...	185	320	313	...
Belgium	77	93	76	...	227	294	247	...
Czechoslovakia	*593	...	...	...	*1 034	...	...	...
Denmark	463	622	609	604	1 548	2 180	2 045	...
Finland	124	169	164	...	190	314	265	...
France	893	1 203	1 231	[3]1 294	1 425	2 239	2 525	2 530
Germany, Western	523	788	733	790	1 180	2 072	1 920	...
Greece	205	215	209	208	204	258	236	245
Hungary	[2]458	...	...	...	[2]691	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	54	76	66	89	128	228	179	268
Italy	251	250	248	...	250	313	278	...
Netherlands	56	103	63	...	186	279	208	...
Norway	40	81	93	...	91	207	224	...
Poland	850	...	...	...	1 038	...	...	...
Portugal	138	158	160	160	94	105	104	...
Spain	1 488	1 604	1 612	...	1 731	1 476	2 135	458
Sweden	89	189	168	195	194	470	364	58
Switzerland	23	25	22	23	54	63	60	...
United Kingdom	799	901	835	886	1 987	2 561	2 280	...
Yugoslavia	319	360	331	...	333	457	253	...
Total	*8 600*	*10 330*	*10 120*	...	*14 200*	*18 390*	*17 970*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	2 582	3 606	3 179	3 972	3 243	5 706	3 821	...
Mexico	216	237	*240	...	157	165	162	...
United States	4 442	3 475	5 258	5 706	6 213	5 281	8 058	8 369
Total	*7 240*	*7 320*	*8 680*	*9 920*	*9 610*	*11 150*	*12 040*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	504	653	906	...	590	894	1 206	...
Bolivia	[4]56	...	62	...	49	...	44	...
Brazil	13	28	27	...	14	27	25	...
Chile	50	47	[2]61	[2]61	80	56	89	...
Colombia	38	...	40	...	43	...	48	...
Ecuador	77	103	107	...	49	83	93	...
Peru	179	191	*196	...	207	226	*233	...
Uruguay	29	42	42	...	26	40	39	...
Total	*950*	*1 170*	*1 440*	...	*1 060*	*1 430*	*1 780*	...
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	*6 205	...	...	...	*7 010	...	...	...
India	3 122	3 246	3 314	...	2 391	2 928	2 765	...
Iran	742	*800	*800	...	758	*820	*820	...
Iraq	976	1 096	1 068	[2]1 194	707	1 111	1 240	899
Japan	1 003	915	1 015	995	1 924	2 091	2 583	2 337
Korea, South	660	736	731	...	663	761	632	...
Pakistan	233	230	248	244	162	111	158	...
Syria	369	438	543	...	328	472	593	...
Turkey	1 830	2 437	2 500	2 550	1 820	3 640	2 400	...
Total	*15 600*	*16 680*	*17 170*	...	*16 170*	*19 350*	*18 950*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 102	1 289	1 412	1 337	812	723	920	...
Egypt	71	49	51	57	132	103	116	126
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	600	600	600	...
French Morocco	1 789	2 003	1 996	...	1 290	1 806	1 737	...
Tunisia	513	577	[2]882	...	233	180	170	...
Union of South Africa[5]	[4]38	...	...	...	[3]31	*55	*61	...
Total	*4 790*	*5 440*	*5 840*	...	*3 310*	*3 790*	*3 840*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	422	730	620	...	455	936	590	...
New Zealand	22	28	17	...	50	76	45	...
Total	*440*	*760*	*640*	...	*500*	*1 010*	*640*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 600**	**41 700**	**43 900**	...	**44 900**	**55 100**	**55 200**	...

[1]1955, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]Sown area. — [4]1948 and 1950. — [5]On farms and estates. — [6]1949 and 1950.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]Superficie ensemencée. — [4]1948 et 1950. — [5]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [6]1949 et 1950.

Table 4. - Oats : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 4. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	200	191	...	245	360	334	...
Belgium	179	161	152	...	493	462	452	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	*[2]97	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[3]621	...	...	...	*972	...	...	...
Denmark	305	244	247	275	935	823	800	...
Finland	422	479	487	...	688	904	830	...
France	2 409	2 270	2 154	2 097	3 303	3 663	3 577	3 343
Germany, Western	1 120	1 055	943	...	2 350	2 554	2 473	...
Greece	141	149	143	146	114	167	152	...
Hungary	*206	...	...	...	*265	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	294	231	216	243	637	576	483	...
Italy	473	457	452	...	486	602	546	...
Luxembourg	22	21	19	...	35	41	34	...
Netherlands	136	156	143	...	374	484	467	...
Norway	76	72	70	...	173	179	161	...
Poland	1 750	...	...	...	2 287	...	...	...
Portugal	297	296	298	...	112	132	126	...
Spain	600	602	617	...	496	434	542	...
Sweden	498	506	478	490	813	983	880	870
Switzerland	29	27	26	24	68	78	68	62
United Kingdom	1 307	1 149	1 047	...	2 929	2 866	2 479	...
Yugoslavia	365	339	341	...	308	352	233	...
Total	*12 640*	*12 270*	*11 910*	...	*19 750*	*20 910*	*19 760*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	4 609	3 978	4 112	4 523	5 640	6 276	4 731	...
Mexico	64	86	...	...	45	50	51	...
United States	16 086	15 870	17 058	17 000	19 912	17 555	21 766	21 968
Total	*20 760*	*19 930*	*21 250*	*21 600*	*25 600*	*23 880*	*26 550*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	596	729	707	...	669	991	908	...
Brazil	14	17	17	...	10	12	12	...
Chile	96	89	95	102	75	97	108	...
Uruguay	79	67	77	...	48	60	56	...
Total	*800*	*900*	*900*	...	*810*	*1 170*	*1 080*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*941	...	...	...	*748	...	...	...
Manchuria	...	...	...	...	[2]*200	...	...	...
Japan	83	87	88	...	107	146	163	...
Korea	...	...	...	...	[1]*46	...	...	...
Korea, South	10	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	...
Syria	8	6	6	...	6	5	5	...
Turkey	290	320	348	360	292	416	325	...
Total	*1 690*	*1 710*	*1 740*	...	*1 410*	*1 610*	*1 540*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	173	181	146	139	137	115	110	...
French Morocco	48	80	47	...	43	69	44	...
Tunisia	32	23	19	...	19	12	6	...
Union of South Africa[6]	[1]152	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
Total	*420*	*470*	*400*	...	*290*	*300*	*270*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	711	865	910	910	461	598	526	581
New Zealand	22	8	13	...	49	17	27	...
Total	*730*	*870*	*920*	*920*	*510*	*620*	*550*	*600*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 000**	**36 200**	**37 100**	...	**48 400**	**48 500**	**49 800**	...

[1]1955, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1950. — [4]1948. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1950. — [4]1948. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	60	58	58	113	122	151	149
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	*239	...	...	...
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55	...	...	...
France	308	349	375	411	353	485	803	955
Greece	235	255	269	262	215	230	309	255
Hungary	[2]1 329	...	...	...	[2]2 862	...	...	...
Italy	1 241	1 273	1 272	1 274	2 128	2 396	3 213	2 954
Portugal	500	488	475	486	360	455	350	387
Spain	378	340	365	355	449	647	707	691
Yugoslavia	2 269	2 286	2 404	2 460	3 286	1 470	3 831	3 004
Total	*10 800*	*11 400*	*11 500*	*11 700*	*15 400*	*12 000*	*16 600*	*14 500*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	112	137	146	169	338	501	530	567
Cuba	...	...	...	...	237	210	251	...
Dominican Republic	[4]67	65	65	...	[4]77	88	82	96
El Salvador	[5]187	203	185	...	[5]229	181	181	...
Guatemala	[4]521	478	568	...	[4]420	433	413	...
Honduras	186	291	304	...	171	182	191	...
Mexico	3 947	4 236	4 863	...	2 942	3 202	3 720	4 200
Nicaragua	96	122	136	...	84	123	139	...
United States[6]	34 020	32 819	32 620	32 324	83 836	83 300	81 092	75 305
Total	*39 650*	*38 850*	*39 450*	*39 800*	*88 600*	*88 500*	*86 900*	*81 600*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 564	2 356	2 414	[7] *3 056	2 319	3 550	4 450	*3 500
Brazil	4 650	5 120	5 469	...	5 897	5 984	7 071	...
Chile	49	48	52	53	65	66	97	102
Colombia	681	844	833	...	665	928	943	...
Peru	249	283	226	...	399	458	319	...
Uruguay	210	278	276	...	151	208	237	...
Venezuela	337	270	277	...	311	343	335	326
Total	*8 100*	*9 500*	*9 900*	...	*10 100*	*11 800*	*13 800*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*4 966	*4 940	...	...	*6 843	*6 600	...	...
Manchuria	* *3 380	*3 100	...	...	**4 230	*4 190	...	...
India	3 277	3 605	3 788	3 774	1 960	2 870	* 3 011	2 991
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[8]1 640	1 794	1 490	1 998	[8]1 055	1 204	1 303	2 084
Other islands	[8]391	438	470	502	[8]516	433	512	584
Japan[8]	39	41	47	46	51	71	66	56
Pakistan	391	396	432	432	394	354	444	448
Philippines	935	998	1 120	1 361	667	710	781	770
Turkey	576	642	621	720	683	837	759	914
Total	*16 000*	*16 400*	*16 400*	*16 700*	*16 800*	*17 700*	*18 400*	*19 400*
AFRICA								
Egypt	630	716	847	800	1 322	1 506	1 853	1 752
French Morocco	524	482	508	520	324	290	296	226
French West Africa	471	858	693	...	293	492	354	...
Kenya	[2]382	[10]57	[10]67	...	[2]574	[10]84	[10]100	...
Madagascar	81	79	...	...	67	71	...	...
Tanganyika	[8]230	...	...	...	[8]150	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[10]2 873	[7,10]3 262	[7,10]3 548	[7,10]3 440	2 446	3 160	3 549	*3 315
Total	*8 100*	*8 900*	*9 300*	...	*7 200*	*9 200*	*9 100*	*8 700*
OCEANIA								
Australia	74	70	72	68	135	126	129	102
Total	*80*	*70*	*80*	*70*	*150*	*140*	*140*	*110*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**82 700**	**85 100**	**86 600**	**87 300**	**138 300**	**138 300**	**144 600**	**136 900**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1948 and 1950. — [6]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [7]Area sown. — [8]1950. — [9]Excluding maize harvested green. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1948 et 1950. — [6]Y compris une estimation en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [7]Superficie ensemencée. — [8]1950. — [9]Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — [10]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 6. Millet and sorghum : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 6. - Millet et sorgho : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays		Area - Superficie				Production			
		1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
		1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE									
Poland	M	60	...	...	...	61	...	...	...
Romania	M	[1]26	...	...	...	[1]18	...	...	...
Total		*190*	*150*	*160*	...	*190*	*150*	*170*	...
of which millet		*150*	*110*	*120*	...	*130*	*100*	*120*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
El Salvador	M	[2]98	93	102	98	[2]130	91	108	107
Honduras	S	[2]56	62	66	...	[2]51	46	49	...
Nicaragua	S	31	38	42	...	28	54	63	...
United States	S	3 270	2 048	2 489	4 356	4 343	2 109	2 778	5 184
Total		*3 540*	*2 340*	*2 810*	...	*4 630*	*2 380*	*3 080*	...
of which sorghum		*3 380*	*2 170*	*2 620*	...	*4 440*	*2 230*	*2 910*	...
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	M	110	329	127	...	86	289	104	...
ASIA									
Aden Protectorate	S	[4]25	32	49	...	[4]13	15	23	...
Ceylon	M	38	36	42	...	14	19	22	...
China : 22 provinces	M	[6]6 553	...	...	...	[6]7 999	[6]7 612	...	...
	S	[6]4 367	...	...	...	[6]5 815	[6]6 010	...	...
Manchuria	M	[5][6]3 167	...	...	...	[5][6]3 389	[6]3 445	...	...
	S	[5][6]3 780	...	...	...	[7][6]4 423	[6]4 720	...	...
India	M	16 170	18 056	19 206	...	6 097	6 455	8 121	...
	S	[3]15 329	17 539	17 397	17 586	5 489	7 359	7 814	9 238
Iraq	M	[3]14	4	22	19	[3]19	7	28	20
Japan	M	112	112	99	95	123	146	119	88
Korea, South	M	[1]168	309	128	...	[1]114	165	88	...
	S	[1]22	14	18	...	[1]14	8	6	...
Pakistan	M	989	896	1 046	968	389	271	462	...
	S	513	533	609	453	255	224	284	220
Turkey	M	74	76	83	79	80	78	103	88
Total		*52 400*	*57 000*	*58 000*	...	*35 000*	*37 400*	*39 690*	...
of which millet		*28 300*	*30 300*	*31 400*	...	*18 850*	*18 900*	*20 700*	...
AFRICA									
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	M	354	...	...	...	[4]97	...	...	...
	S	904	...	...	...	619	...	...	...
Basutoland	S	48	...	...	...	[4]28	...	...	...
Bechuanaland	S	77	73	57	142	12	16	...	...
Belgian Congo	T	98	80	...	...	[3]69	48	...	...
Egypt	S	198	182	200	192	517	522	581	549
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of									
Eritrea	M	94	41	50	...	45	13	43	...
Ethiopia[8]	M	...	...	...	...	1 660	1 660	1 660	1 660
	S	277	...	...	...	260	...	...	...
French Cameroons	T	660	638	...	...	381	351	...	...
French Equatorial Africa [7], [8]	T	783	...	...	...	583	...	...	...
French Morocco	M	28	...	26	23	15	...	8	5
	S	133	97	93	70	34	41	34	25
French Togoland	T	166	204	206	...	87	113	118	...
French West Africa[9]	M	4 393	5 601	5 047	...	1 924	2 615	2 090	...
	S	805				350			
Gambia	T	94	...	...	...	119	...	...	...
Gold Coast	M	[7]175	175	...	...	99	99	...	...
Madagascar	T	[7]60	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
Nigeria	T	2 964	...	...	...	2 835	...	...	...
Northern Rhodesia	M	[4]40	...	...	...	[4]20	...	...	...
	S	[4]97	...	...	...	[3]69	...	...	...
Nyasaland	S	[10]79	...	...	...	[3]38	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	M	50	46	46	...	27	26	28	...
	S	129	130	140	...	145	142	152	...
Somalia	T	[3]56	...	300	...	[4]26	...	100	...
Southern Rhodesia[10]	T	[4]448	[11]5	[11]4	...	[11]117	[11]177	[11]205	...
Spanish Morocco	S	50	53	51	...	[4]51	59	15	...
Tanganyika [12]	T	1 129	1 313	1 258	...	645	914	879	...
Uganda	M	454	407	496	...	...	...	...	...
	S	212	224	265	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa[11]	S	158	...	...	...	156	255	110	145
Total		*18 600*	*20 000*	*19 600*	...	*11 500*	*13 100*	*12 600*	...
Millet		*1 520*	*1 050*	*1 130*	...	*610*	*690*	*690*	...
Sorghum		*3 140*	*3 240*	*3 330*	...	*2 320*	*2 720*	*2 810*	...
Unspecified		*13 960*	*15 740*	*15 140*	...	*8 530*	*9 670*	*9 120*	...
OCEANIA									
Australia	S	44	79	76	71	63	91	114	98
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R)		**75 000**	**80 000**	**80 800**	...	**51 500**	**53 500**	**55 800**	...
Millet		**30 200**	**32 000**	**33 000**	...	**19 900**	**20 100**	**21 800**	...
Sorghum		**30 800**	**32 300**	**32 700**	...	**23 100**	**23 700**	**24 900**	...
Unspecified		**14 000**	**15 700**	**15 100**	...	**8 500**	**9 700**	**9 100**	...

M = Millet *S* = Sorghum
T = Millet and sorghum

[1]1948. — [2]1948 and 1950. — [3]1949 and 1950. — [4]1948 and 1949. — [5]1950. — [6]Standing estimate, including 1,500 thousand metric tons of teff (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [7]Excludes small millets. — [8]Includes mixed grain. — [9]Includes fonio. — [10]1949. — [11]Area refers to farms and estates only, production is total. — [12]Includes maize.

M = Millet *S* = Sorgho
T = Millet et sorgho.

[1]1948. — [2]1948 et 1950. — [3]1949 et 1950. — [4]1948 et 1949. — [5]1950. — [6]Estimation permanente, comprenant 1.500 mille tonnes métriques de « teff » (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [7]Non compris le millet d'Italie. — [8]Y compris les mélanges de grains. — [9]Y compris le fonio. — [10]1949. — [11]Pour la superficie, culture des fermes et grands domaines seulement ; pour la production, toutes cultures. — [12]Y compris le mais.

Table 7. - Sugar : Production, centrifugal sugar (raw value) and non-centrifugal cane sugar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954 [1]

Country / Pays	Year beginning September			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE (Beet)				
Austria	79	133	183	*223
Belgium	350	323	408	*347
Bulgaria	*58	*50	*70	*55
Czechoslovakia	*713	*625	*825	*725
Denmark[2]	*321	*266	*391	*235
Finland	*22	20	36	*38
France	1 092	999	1 639	*1 685
Germany	*1 421	*1 496	[3]*2 214	*1 996
Eastern	(*671)	(*600)	(*806)	(*685)
Western	(750)	(896)	[3](1 408)	(*1 311)
Hungary	*254	*240	*410	*330
Ireland, Rep. of[4]	98	93	130	*101
Italy[5]	510	712	717	*850
Netherlands	354	422	440	*415
Poland	824	[6]898	[6]1 201	*1 036
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira[6]	8	10	*10	*10
Romania	*108	*95	*180	*165
Spain[6]	226	609	345	*268
Beet	(202)	(571)	(319)	(*242)
Cane	(24)	(38)	(26)	(*26)
Sweden	*295	234	335	288
Switzerland[4]	27	29	34	28
United Kingdom	617	622	786	684
Yugoslavia	128	55	191	*146
Total				
Beet	*7 480*	*7 890*	*10 550*	*9 600*
Cane	*30*	*45*	*30*	*30*
U.S.S.R. (Beet)	*2 100	[3]3 407	[3]3 815	*3 400
N. and CENT. AMERICA (Beet and cane)				
British West Indies[7]				
Barbados[8]	169	163	182	171
Jamaica	264	336	369	388
Leeward Islands	64	85	63	75
Trinidad and Tobago	151	155	176	196
Windward Islands	15	16	15	*18
Canada (Beet)	118	150	123	114
Costa Rica	*23	*31	*34	*32
Cuba	5 515	[5]5 159	[4]4 890	[4]4 534
Dominican Republic[7]	495	600	637	[9]613
El Salvador	*25	27	*33	*33
Guadeloupe	61	87	100	*116
Guatemala	32	36	*42	*44
Panela	*27	*46	*46	*46
Haiti[7] [9]	50	55	46	*50
Martinique	36	54	*71	*79
Mexico	673	826	*871	*964
Piloncillo	*154	*120	*150	*150
Nicaragua	*24	*34	*38	*42
Panama	14	18	19	*17
Puerto Rico	1 146	[9]1 061	[9]1 093	[9]1 089
United States	1 970	1 914	2 220	2 399
Beet	(1 497)	(1 365)	(1 648)	(1 848)
Cane	(473)	(549)	(572)	(551)
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	7	13	9	9
Total				
Beet	*1 620*	*1 520*	*1 770*	*1 960*
Cane	*9 240*	*9 320*	*9 270*	*9 030*
Non-centrifugal cane	*270*	*260*	*290*	*290*
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane)				
Argentina[7], [10]	576	560	710	778
Brazil [7], [10]	1 389	1 844	1 996	2 125
Primitive mills	*370	*270	*300	*270
British Guiana	199	244	243	261
Colombia	*174	*198	*218	*245
Panela	710	600	*650	*600

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Including sugar from Danish beets processed in Sweden. — [3]Excluding about 30 thousand metric tons of sugar produced from beets grown outside Germany. — [4]Calendar year. — [5]Year beginning July. — [6]Beet and cane sugar. — [7]*Tel quel.* — [8]Includes the sugar equivalent of fancy molasses. — [9]Restricted crops. — [10]Year beginning June. — [11]Calendar year beginning the following January. — [12]1949 and 1950. — [13]White sugar, raw basis ; direct from cane, refined from gur, and khandsari. — [14]For direct consumption as gur, of which about 90% for human consumption. — [15]Estates only, excluding small holdings. — [16]Year beginning 22 March. — [17]Excludes palm sugar production estimated at 115 thousand metric tons annually. — [18]On farms and estates. — [19]Year beginning May. — [20]94 net titre.

Tableau 7. - Sucre : Production de sucre centrifugé (équivalent de sucre brut) et sucre de canne non centrifugé, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954 [1]

Country / Pays	Campagne commençant en septembre			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 tonnes métriques			
SOUTH AMERICA (conc.)				
Ecuador[4]	52	58	54	*53
Panela	*21	*29	*29	*29
Paraguay[4]	18	23	15	17
Peru[7], [11]	454	602	*623	*626
Chancaca	25	24	*24	*24
Uruguay[6]	*5	*17	*24	*34
Venezuela	*48	73	100	*118
Papelon and panela	120	*100	*73	*73
Total				
Beet	*3*	*10*	*20*	*30*
Cane	*2 920*	*3 620*	*3 980*	*4 240*
Non-centrifugal cane	1 250	1 020	1 080	1 000
ASIA (Beet and cane)				
Afghanistan (Beet)	[12]5	4	*6	*6
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam.				
Viet-nam	1	—	—	*1
Burma	*7	23	25	*23
China				
22 provinces	*56	*75	*60	*100
Non-centrifugal cane	*250	*350	*310	*310
Manchuria (Beet)	*8	*12	*18	*20
Taiwan (Formosa)	*565	895	*722	*685
India[13]	1 270	1 542	1 197	*1 533
Gur[14]	2 940	*2 630	*2 630	*2 640
Indonesia				
Java and Madura[6], [7], [15]	181	460	619	725
Non-centrifugal cane	*36	*200	*249	*250
Iran (Beet)[16]	44	*79	*79	*68
Japan (Beet)	14	35	*44	*36
Non-centrifugal cane	*15	*25	*23	*23
Pakistan[12], [17]	*42	86	83	*91
Gur	*610	*830	*960	*960
Philippines	711	1 029	1 301	*1 275
Muscovado and panocha	34	58	50	*91
Thailand	*33	*36	*36	*38
Crude brown sugar	*19	*19	*19	*19
Turkey (Beet)	145	181	194	199
Total	*220*	*320*	*350*	*340*
Beet	*2 870*	*4 150*	*4 040*	*4 470*
Cane	*4 000*	*4 200*	*4 350*	*4 350*
AFRICA (Cane)				
Angola[7]	45	47	52	*52
Belgian Congo[18]	15	17	17	*17
Egypt	187	229	271	*300
Kenya[18]	14	18	12	*18
Madagascar	15	18	19	*33
Mauritius[7]	422	468	512	499
Mozambique[7]	84	94	93	*113
Reunion[4]	97	158	*171	*185
Tanganyika[18]	9	12	12	*15
Uganda[18]	60	54	43	*50
Union of South Africa[19]	561	608	658	752
Total, cane	*1 510*	*1 730*	*1 860*	*2 050*
OCEANIA (Cane)				
Australia[19], [20]	949	964	1 274	1 348
Fiji[19], [20]	123	134	194	*116
Hawaii[11]	881	997	977	991
Total, cane	*1 950*	*2 090*	*2 450*	*2 460*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)				
Beet	**9 300**	**9 700**	**12 700**	**11 900**
Cane	**18 500**	**21 000**	**21 700**	**22 300**
Non-centrifugal cane	**5 500**	**5 500**	**5 700**	**5 700**

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris le sucre provenant de betteraves danoises traitées en Suède. — [3]Non compris environ 30 mille tonnes de sucre provenant de betteraves cultivées en dehors de l'Allemagne. — [4]Année civile. — [5]Campagne commençant en juillet. — [6]Sucre de betterave et de canne. — [7]Tel quel. — [8]Y compris l'équivalent en sucre des mélasses concentrées. — [9]Cultures soumises à contingentement. — [10]Campagne commençant en juin. — [11]Campagne agricole commençant en janvier de l'année suivante. — [12]1949 et 1950. — [13]Sucre blanc en équivalent de sucre brut ; provenant directement de la canne, raffiné à partir du gur, et sucre khandsari. — [14]Destiné à la consommation directe sous forme de gur, dont 90% environ pour la consommation humaine. — [15]Grands domaines seulement, à l'exclusion des petites exploitations. — [16]Année commençant le 22 mars. — [17]Non compris la production de sucre de palme estimée à 115 mille tonnes métriques par an. — [18]Petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [19]Campagne commençant en mai. — [20]Titre net 94 degrés.

Table 8. - Condensed and evaporated milk **Tableau 8. - Lait condensé et évaporé**

Continent and country	Production 1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	Continent et pays
	..... *Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*					
EUROPE						**EUROPE**
Belgium						Belgique
Whole	3	3	3	8	8	Lait entier
Skim		1	1	1	1	Lait écrémé
Denmark						Danemark
Whole	23	34	38	32	...	Lait entier
Skim	10	6	6	6	...	Lait écrémé
France	32	68	54	52	...	France
Germany, Western						Allemagne occidentale
Whole	46	109	118	153	167	Lait entier
Skim	16	9	7	8	7	Lait écrémé
Ireland, Rep. of[1]	10	9	9	6	1	Irlande, Rép. d'[1]
Netherlands						Pays-Bas
Whole	110	161	205	199	212	Lait entier
Skim	8	17	22	20	14	Lait écrémé
Norway						Norvège
Whole	7	10	10	7	...	Lait entier
Spain						Espagne
Whole	13	17	17	11	...	Lait entier
Sweden						Suède
Whole	2	1	2	2	...	Lait entier
Skim	—	—	—	1	...	Lait écrémé
Switzerland	4	3	4	4	...	Suisse
United Kingdom						Royaume-Uni
Whole	89	74	103	107	99	Lait entier
Skim	26	13	12	39	18	Lait écrémé
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE**
Canada						Canada
Whole	123	141	146	132	133	Lait entier
Skim	7	8	7	7	...	Lait écrémé
Condensed buttermilk	1	2	1	1	1	Babeurre condensé
United States						Etats-Unis
Whole	1 522	1 464	1 435	1 306	1 304	Lait entier
Skim	336	316	312	330	...	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	81	79	70	60	...	Babeurre
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina						Argentine
Whole	...	...	8	9	...	Lait entier
Brazil	17	17	21	18	...	Brésil
Chile						Chili
Whole[2]	9	10	11	12	...	Lait entier[2]
Colombia	[3]1	2	3	...	...	Colombie
Peru						Pérou
Whole	5	9	14	9	...	Lait entier
ASIA						**ASIE**
Japan						Japon
Whole	11	22	27	*39	...	Lait entier
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
Union of South Africa						Union Sud-Africaine
Whole	15	22	21	26	...	Lait entier
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
Australia						Australie
Whole[4]	49	51	53	56	43	Lait entier[4]
New Zealand[4,5]	20	22	23	29	17	Nouvelle-Zélande[4,5]

[1]Exports. — [2]Condensed milk. — [3]1950. — [4]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [5]Condensed milk and whole milk powder.

[1]Exportations. — [2]Lait condensé. — [3]1950. — [4]Pér ode de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [5]Lait condiensé et lait entier en poudre.

Table 9. - Dried milk

Tableau 9. - Lait en poudre

Continent and Country	Production 1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	Continent et pays
	..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						**EUROPE**
Belgium						Belgique
Whole	1	—	—	—	—	Lait entier
Skim	3	7	7	16	16	Lait écrémé
Denmark						Danemark
Whole	5	8	12	10	...	Lait entier
Skim	4	3	3	6	...	Lait écrémé
France						France
Whole	4	4	14	16	...	Lait entier
Skim	2	2	2	...	...	Lait écrémé
Germany, Western						Allemagne occidentale
Whole	8	13	14	15	13	Lait entier
Skim	7	14	21	23	20	Lait écrémé
Ireland, Rep. of[1]	2	3	3	2	1	Irlande, Rép. d'[1]
Netherlands						Pays-Bas
Whole	11	20	31	24	24	Lait entier
Skim	20	14	18	29	34	Lait écrémé
Whey	[2]4	7	8	10	14	Petit lait
Norway	1	1	1	1	...	Norvège
Spain	[2]1	2	2	1	...	Espagne
Sweden						Suède
Whole	8	5	9	5	5	Lait entier
Skim	4	3	4	7	7	Lait écrémé
Switzerland						Suisse
Whole	4	4	4	4	...	Lait entier
Skim	2	2	3	3	...	Lait écrémé
United Kingdom						Royaume-Uni
Whole	21	21	19	20	22	Lait entier
Skim	11	4	7	19	28	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk and Whey	[2]5	4	5	7	9	Babeurre et petit lait
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE**
Canada						Canada
Whole	7	8	7	8	9	Lait entier
Skim	27	24	40	38	38	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	2	2	3	3	3	Babeurre
Whey	2	4	3	2	...	Petit lait
United States						Etats-Unis
Whole	64	59	47	47	41	Lait entier
Skim	378	319	403	550	584	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	21	21	21	26	24	Babeurre
Whey	67	64	74	79	...	Petit lait
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina						Argentine
Skim	[4]6	6	7	9	...	Lait écrémé
Brazil						Brésil
Whole	6	9	9	14	...	Lait entier
Chile						Chili
Whole	1	1	2	2	...	Lait entier
Venezuela[5]	2	2	2	3	4	Venezuela[5]
ASIA						**ASIE**
Japan	8	13	9	[6]12	...	Japon
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
Union of South Africa						Union Sud-Africaine
Whole	1	1	2	2	...	Lait entier
Skim	1	1	1	1	...	Lait écrémé
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
Australia[6]						Australie[6]
Whole	20	18	15	23	19	Lait entier
Skim	6	7	11	16	19	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk and Whey	3	3	3	4	5	Beurre et petit lait
New Zealand[6]						Nouvelle-Zélande[6]
Skim	17	27	32	39	41	Lait écrémé
Buttermilk	2	8	7	5	6	Babeurre

[1]Exports. — [2]1950. — [3]1949 and 1950. — [4]1948. — [5]Including condensed and evaporated milk. — [6]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

[1]Exportations. — [2]1950. — [3]1949 et 1950. — [4]1948. — [5]Y compris le lait condensé et évaporé. — [6]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 10. - Pig numbers **Tableau 10. - Espèce porcine, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date	October-September 1947/48-1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	1 756	2 523	2 448	2 701	2 643
Belgium	15 - V	1 026	1 265	1 369	1 258	1 310
Denmark	VII	2 456	3 189	3 588	4 310	4 852
France	1 - X	6 287	6 824	7 222	7 179	7 328
Germany, Eastern	XII	3 002	5 705	7 068	8 283	8 208
Western	XII	7 323	11 890	13 603	12 979	12 435
Greece	XII	509	582	636	587	603
Ireland, Rep. of	I-VI	592	558	719	882	958
Italy	I	4 134	3 512	4 215	4 368	4 300
Netherlands	V	1 343	1 935	1 843	1 964	1 975
Poland	...	[5] 222	[9] 928	...	[9] 730	...
Spain	IV	[6] 040	...	...	[6] 332	[5] 000
Sweden	IV	1 232	1 324	1 363	1 411	1 603
Switzerland	21 - IV	854	892	1 007	1 017	950
United Kingdom[6]	VI	2 653	3 891	4 962	5 165	6 251
Yugoslavia	I	3 951	3 911	3 990	4 527	4 318
Total		*62 200*	*79 000*	*87 900*	*92 200*	*94 300*
U.S.S.R.	I	...	27 100	26 700	28 500	[7] 47 600
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[6]	1 - XII	5 137	5 418	5 500	5 239	4 723
Mexico	XII	[5] 663	...	...	[8] 7 400	...
United States[6]	1 - I	57 552	62 852	63 582	54 294	48 560
Total		*73 500*	*79 900*	*80 800*	*71 900*	*65 700*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	VII	[10] 3 250	...	...	[3] 3 989	...
Brazil	31 - XII	23 512	26 059	27 801	30 916	32 721
Peru	XII	867	995	1 203	1 268	1 346
Total		*34 200*	*36 500*	*38 700*	*42 400*	*43 400*
ASIA						
Burma[9]	III	413	418	[2] 437	[3] 467	...
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	1 178	1 620	2 262	2 611	2 820
India	...	[10] 3 653	4 420	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	1 194	1 116	[11] 1 100	...	...
Japan[6]	I - II	[1] 346	451	799	994	833
Korea, South	31 - XII	568	156	336	489	506
Philippines	I	3 355	4 159	4 443	4 794	5 086
Total		*80 300*	*84 200*	*87 500*	*88 100*	*89 600*
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	168	137	103	77	88
Angola	XII	222	234	...	260	260
Belgian Congo	XII	200	176	241	261	324
French West Africa	...	267	260	270	300	...
Madagascar	XII	404	398	[12] 231	[12] 210	...
Southern Rhodesia	31 - XII	109	97	111	125	128
Union of South Africa	VIII	1 372	1 315	[12] 633	[12] 537	...
Total		*4 100*	*4 000*	*4 100*	*4 100*	*4 300*
OCEANIA						
Australia	31 - [11]	1 191	1 134	1 022	993	1 198
New Zealand	31 - I	557	572	574	636	656
Total		*1 900*	*1 900*	*1 800*	*1 900*	*2 100*
WORLD TOTAL		...	**312 600**	**327 500**	**329 100**	**347 000**
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**256 200**	**285 500**	**300 800**	**300 600**	**299 400**

[1] 1947/48 and 1948/49. — [2] December. — [3] June. — [4] 1947/48 and 1949/50. — [5] Animals over one year old. — [6] On farms. — [7] October. — [8] November. — [9] Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States and Karenni. — [10] 1948/49 and 1949/50. — [11] September. — [12] May. — [13] On farms and estates.

[1] 1947/48 et 1948/49. — [2] Décembre. — [3] Juin. — [4] 1947/48 et 1949/50. — [5] Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [6] Dans les exploitations. — [7] Octobre. — [8] Novembre. — [9] A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [10] 1948/49 et 1949/50. — [11] Septembre. — [12] Mai. — [13] Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	I-III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EXPORTING COUNTRIES								
Argentina	2 450	68	2 512	2 901	646	227	1 054	282
Australia	3 490	2 263	2 730	2 069	415	91	791	206
Canada[1]	7 871	10 589	9 205	6 851	1 370	416	1 491	465
United States[2]	12 862	11 166	7 405	6 246	1 182	565	2 326	531
TOTAL[3]	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**3 613**	**1 299**	**5 662**	**1 484**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES								
EUROPE								
Austria	313	268	252	98	—	2	8	5
Belgium	1 025	925	582	674	140	18	176	47
Denmark	63	81	59	90	14	15	12	3
Finland	38	42	—	20	—	—	15	4
France	201	531	19	3	3	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 599	1 781	1 539	2 151	608	83	360	104
Greece	619	364	151	231	30	33	197	32
Iceland	4	9	8	6	3	1	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	317	280	210	87	8	—	42	15
Italy	1 656	1 093	965	128	3	1	256	79
Malta	74	71	52	50	9	10	38	—
Netherlands	952	847	712	823	211	43	223	78
Norway	307	254	222	226	56	9	107	6
Poland	—	—	—	61	—	44	122	48
Portugal	152	118	91	48	6	1	1	—
Spain	164	73	375	441	148	64	—	—
Sweden	195	154	21	—	—	—	1	4
Switzerland	386	333	304	312	91	47	148	10
Trieste	55	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 823	4 487	4 504	3 688	632	106	1 013	290
Yugoslavia	107	399	551	828	83	88	513	10
Others	20	18	35	[4]55	1	[5]11	[6]20	—
Total	*14 070*	*12 146*	*10 652*	*10 020*	*2 046*	*576*	*3 252*	*735*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies	191	230	182	223	56	16	43	19
Cuba	215	213	192	200	53	17	39	23
Mexico	382	474	244	71	58	12	—	—
United States[7]	823	752	196	140	24	22	24	9
Others	260	267	271	256	64	25	74	22
Total	*1 871*	*1 936*	*1 085*	*890*	*255*	*92*	*180*	*73*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	57	86	94	97	29	9	25	13
Brazil	1 304	1 239	1 460	1 113	105	142	193	67
Chile	241	200	91	248	5	3	68	—
Colombia	58	50	49	87	11	7	15	8
Paraguay	53	46	44	50	10	6	12	4
Peru	204	252	264	219	44	7	26	28
Venezuela	177	169	190	200	57	26	62	27
Others	91	[8]304	93	108	25	6	21	10
Total	*2 185*	*2 346*	*2 285*	*2 122*	*286*	*206*	*422*	*157*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	I-III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
IMPORTING COUNTRIES								
ASIA								
Burma	4	30	26	33	6	2	12	6
Ceylon	311	276	368	236	71	25	44	13
China	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	59	66	50	61	11	8	14	4
India	3 322	2 251	1 578	345	9	9	276	39
Indonesia	188	198	180	147	56	8	48	17
Iraq and Iran	16	9	—	—	—	—	24	—
Japan	1 649	1 640	1 867	2 088	457	240	564	178
Korea	34	89	166	103	6	2	10	10
Malaya and Singapore	226	192	199	209	49	10	81	16
Pakistan	—	191	1 136	37	25	4	—	—
Philippines	246	252	247	251	45	23	92	41
Syria and Lebanon	225	142	105	32	4	2	35	28
Others	432	478	533	623	74	26	313	54
Total	*6 712*	*5 814*	*6 455*	*4 177*	*813*	*359*	*1 513*	*406*
AFRICA								
Egypt	872	745	471	53	11	8	5	8
French Africa	219	208	21	9	1	—	—	—
Mauritius	35	32	32	27	7	2	10	—
Portuguese Africa	28	31	31	28	9	2	7	6
Southern Rhodesia	50	34	55	34	7	—	28	—
Union of South Africa	154	215	250	117	70	10	53	51
Others	114	185	215	301	32	33	45	14
Total	*1 472*	*1 450*	*1 075*	*569*	*137*	*55*	*148*	*79*
OCEANIA								
New Zealand	157	241	200	219	62	8	55	15
Others	16	18	28	33	10	3	4	2
Total	*173*	*259*	*228*	*252*	*72*	*11*	*59*	*17*
UNSPECIFIED	190	135	72	37	4	—	88	17
TOTAL	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**3 613**	**1 299**	**5 662**	**1 484**

NOTE : The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 70% ; Canada, 72.6% ; United States, 71.5%.

[1]Until 1954, overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada ; thereafter, official export data. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [3]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [4]Argentina exported to Hungary 17 thousand metric tons, and to Czechoslovakia 16 thousand metric tons. — [5]Of which 9 thousand metric tons represent Argentina's exports to Hungary. — [6]Represent Argentina's exports to Czechoslovakia. — [7]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [8]Argentine imports from the United States were 208 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE : Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 70% ; Canada, 72,6% ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%.

[1]Jusqu'en 1954, déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada ; ensuite, données officielles d'exportation. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise. — [3]Représente environ 90% des exportations mondiales. — [4]L'Argentine a exporté 17 mille tonnes à la Hongrie et 16 mille tonnes à la Tchécoslovaquie. — [5]Dont 9 mille tonnes representent les exportations de l'Argentine à destination de la Hongrie. — [6]Exportations de l'Argentine à destination de la Tchécoslovaquie. — [7]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé en franchise. — [8]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 208 mille tonnes pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	I-III	IV
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques								
EXPORTING COUNTRIES									
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	[1]352	92	22	[2]28	...
Australia	35	28	22	34	29	8	1	9	6
Brazil	95	165	172	3	—	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	31	8	2	11	4
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	1 460	323	158	420	238
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	6	1	—	—	...
Egypt	178	313	16	1	46	—	6	28	14
Italy	230	232	275	243	167	63	10	37	6
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	...
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	1 009	254	94	321	137
United States[3]	492	491	791	696	554	250	40	81	34
Others[4]	20	168	198	275	217	48	26	18	...
TOTAL[5]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**1 047**	**359**	**953**	**439**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES									
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*269*	*70*	*22*	*64*	*15*
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	34	8	5	11	4
Canada	31	24	27	30	28	8	2	8	1
Cuba	307	252	217	250	185	39	2	26	7
Others	11	8	39	6	8	1	1	1	—
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*255*	*56*	*10*	*46*	*12*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*30*	*7*	—	*4*	—
ASIA									
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	36	10	—	11	1
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	380	82	62	23	4
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	122	22	8	61	10
India	336	783	704	221	560	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	249	146	7	—	—
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	1 006	479	181	128	108
Jordan	10	3	1	—	6	1	2	2	1
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	301	76	23	127	67
Philippines	7	111	63	—	16	1	—	—	4
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	26	3	4	12	1
Korea and Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	41	17	10	5	9
Others	123	194	87	67	205	24	7	[6]426	—
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*2 948*	*861*	*304*	*795*	*155*
AFRICA									
French territories	93	135	61	63	78	25	12	20	—
Liberia	—	3	3	2	7	1	—	2	1
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	30	—	5	1	—
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	1	—	—	2	[7]6
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*116*	*26*	*17*	*25*	*7*
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	79	47	[7]253	27	6	19	250
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**1 047**	**359**	**953**	**439**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1] Unofficial estimate. — [2] January and February only. — [3] Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [4] Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's exports (excluding Formosa). — [5] Represents about 98% of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1950 and 1951 and 92% for 1952 and 1953. — [6] Of which 420 thousand metric tons represent Burma's exports for which no details as regards countries of destination are available. — [7] Of which 73 thousand metric tons are exports of the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam for November and December for which no details as regards countries of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1] Estimation non officielle. — [2] Janvier et février seulement. — [3] Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [4] Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [5] Représente environ 98% des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1950 et 1951 et 92% pour 1952 et 1953. — [6] Dont 420 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations de la Birmanie et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires. — [7] Dont 73 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations des Etats associés du Cambodge, Laos et Viet-Nam durant novembre et décembre et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires.

Table 13. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	3.7	7.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.1	—	8.6	2.0	4.8	—	—	1.2	—
France	2.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6
Netherlands	0.3	3.2	11.6	5.5	—	23.2	4.3	3.3	15.5	7.3	1.7	1.8	11 4	4.9
Sweden	4.4	—	3.2	28.4	—	8.1	3.0	0.1	1.5	12.1	22.9	36.6	42.2	14.1
Total	*10.9*	*10.7*	*17.5*	*35.4*	*1.3*	*31.4*	*7.3*	*12.0*	*19.0*	*24.2*	*24.6*	*38.4*	*55.0*	*19.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	41.8	58.2	108.8	53.1	—	4.1	87.4	121.2	222.4	11.8	96.0	27.9	76.7	7.5
United States[1]	35.0	28.4	—	6 8	8.9	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	8.5	18.4	37.0
Total	*76.8*	*86.6*	*108.8*	*59.9*	*8.9*	*4.2*	*87.4*	*121.2*	*222.4*	*12.0*	*96.0*	*36.4*	*95.1*	*44.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	50.7	29.3	85.8	204.5	73.4	13.8	16.5	58.3	254.6	466.7	244.7	45.1	*61.4	*68.5
ASIA														
Turkey	5.0	18.7	24.2	10.9	37.7	27.1	69.8	—	—	16.1	13.9	8 0	5.8	0.1
WORLD TOTAL	**200**	**210**	**290**	**370**	**170**	**120**	**280**	**230**	**540**	**550**	**400**	**220**	**310**	**160**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	32.7	39.9	5.8	15.6	36.8	7.5	5.3	10.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	13.3	47.4	37.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.8	2.5	28.3	49.4	4.0	13.4	15.2	27.2	57.5	93.4	59.5	23.0	21.7	7.7
Denmark	12.6	6.6	0.1	40.7	26.5	0.4	0,1	—	—	38.3	58.2	28.7	37.6	23.2
Finland	25.7	31.8	26.6	17.8	25.9	21.4	58.7	10.7	15.6	—	19.2	28.2	23.7	4.7
France	—	—	4.2	0.7	—	1.1	8.2	5.9	1.6	2.2	0.5	—	—	—
Germany, Western	59.8	82.3	36.8	43.4	41.9	36.8	91.5	9.7	11.2	56.8	15.0	16.2	85.4	93.0
Italy	0.3	0.5	9.7	43.9	—	6.0	2.9	3.6	26 4	97.5	47.5	10.4	20.2	0 4
Netherlands	23.6	5.7	12.9	50.6	2.6	0.5	5.8	20.7	24.6	71.1	79.1	36.6	15.6	14.4
Norway	21.9	10.8	23.1	12.6	—	16.5	20.4	18.9	36.7	5.0	11.9	33.5	—	8.9
Total	*187.4*	*180.2*	*147.5*	*274.7*	*137.7*	*101.6*	*208.1*	*107.1*	*173.7*	*364 5*	*292.3*	*189.9*	*251.6*	*196.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	9.9	13.6	100.8	31.6	5.2	22.6	77.2	106.2	197.1	24.7	14.1	87.5	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**200**	**210**	**250**	**390**	**180**	**130**	**290**	**220**	**370**	**500**	**480**	**300**	**270**	**220**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 81 % of world exports and 99 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 81 % des exportations mondiales et 99 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 14. - Barley : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 14. - Orge : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	9.4	62.1	55.3	31.3	42.0	68.0	11.1	25.3	116.8	56.3	38.3	1.3	29.2	34.4
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	239.0	559.1	595.3	419.2	164.1	182.8	610.6	759.1	828.7	217.6	425.2	432.4	601.5	241 1
United States[1]	206.7	196.1	94.1	115 4	160.4	106.1	46.2	99.5	124.5	4.3	66.9	183.2	207.2	198 5
Total	*445.7*	*755.2*	*689.4*	*534 6*	*324.5*	*288.9*	*656.8*	*858.6*	*953.2*	*221.9*	*492.1*	*615.6*	*808 7*	*439 6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	38.9	26.3	139 2	166 3	75.5	77.5	121.5	64.7	293.2	206.0	279.9	99.4	*79.8	*110 7
ASIA														
Iraq	109.7	84.7	122.4	116 7	92.1	66.7	90.0	185.1	148.0	102.7	68 0	150.2	146.1	...
Syria	4.3	35.0	38.3	107.7	—	3.2	29.0	78.3	42.8	17.6	80.8	229.1	103.4	21 3
Turkey	22.8	36.9	39.9	12.5	71.7	103.3	56.5	—	—	20.8	9.1	7.7	12 3	—
Total	*136.8*	*156.6*	*200.6*	*236 9*	*163.8*	*173.2*	*175.5*	*263.4*	*190.8*	*141.1*	*157 9*	*387.0*	*261 6*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	48.4	51.9	28.2	18.1	13.0	83.8	3.4	5.5	20.2	10.0	22.0	4.6	35.7	54.8
French Morocco	83.8	70.1	75.9	125.7	113.5	128.0	62.2	70.6	42.9	46.5	128.7	188.9	138 6	107.6
Tunisia	15.7	19.6	15.4	3 4	—	8.8	30.8	15.9	6.2	4.1	0.1	—	9 5	—
Total	*147.9*	*141.6*	*119.5*	*147 2*	*126.5*	*220.6*	*96.4*	*92.0*	*69.3*	*60.6*	*150 8*	*193.5*	*183 6*	*162.4*
OCEANIA														
Australia	72.9	70.0	140.2	157 6	134.1	161.7	271.6	104.7	22.9	234.7	247.3	140.7	7.8	191 8
WORLD TOTAL	**1 010**	**1 425**	**1 450**	**1 400**	**1 000**	**1 100**	**1 400**	**1 500**	**1 800**	**1 100**	**1 500**	**1 600**	**1 400**	**1 100**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	3.1	20.5	5.6	10 0	0.1	11.1	4.3	2.1	4.8	5.4	14.2	0.6	19.6	18 9
Belgium-Luxembourg	78.2	110.6	105.4	133 4	83.7	71.0	67.7	111.3	171.7	142.3	95.9	146.2	149 3	89 6
Denmark	9.9	15.0	15.7	99 0	12.8	37.1	0.1	20.7	4.9	32.0	193 6	118.4	52 0	36 1
France	46.9	51.3	64.4	8 4	88.8	108.9	100.3	26.4	22.1	27.4	4.8	0.5	0 8	0 4
Germany, Western	81.0	320.7	201.9	252 0	231.5	247.4	247.8	134.0	178.4	34.9	243.4	438.4	291.2	215 2
Netherlands	74.7	53.5	73.3	155 6	47.6	21.8	70.7	86.4	114.4	141.0	121.7	209.3	150 3	39 4
Switzerland	39.0	36.3	49.2	37 9	27.6	26.5	39.6	80.5	50.3	55.2	17 8	39.5	39.1	37.2
United Kingdom	308.2	287.5	364.6	236 3	260.1	238.4	320.0	567.5	332.7	218.1	156.9	286.2	284 2	247 4
Total	*641.0*	*895.4*	*880.1*	*932 8*	*752.2*	*762.2*	*850.5*	*1 028.9*	*879.3*	*656 3*	*848.3*	*1 239.1*	*986 5*	*684 2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	70.5	90.5	190.1	152 3	26 6	52.6	159.5	230.6	317.9	36.9	209.1	169.9	193.5	39.4
ASIA														
Japan	224.8	236.4	176.5	190 9	84.4	294.7	118.7	45.3	247.2	366.7	183.3	128.7	85 0	85 1
Lebanon	1.0	1.9	2.8	10 5	0.3	0.6	2 3	3.8	4.7	3.0	4.8	21.3	12.8	.
Total	*225.8*	*238.3*	*179.3*	*201.4*	*84.7*	*295.3*	*121.0*	*49.1*	*252.0*	*369.7*	*188.1*	*150.0*	*97.8*	
WORLD TOTAL	**1 010**	**1 350**	**1 450**	**1 400**	**950**	**1 270**	**1 280**	**1 500**	**1 650**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 600**	**1 400**	**1 000**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93 % of world exports and 86 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 86 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 15. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	4.6	2.3	4.5	2.8	3.1	10.7	5.2	1.0	1.0	8.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	7.9
France	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.9	0.2	—	0.8	7.2
Total	6.4	2.9	4.6	3.5	3.7	10.8	5.3	1.0	1.1	10.8	0.7	0.5	2.3	15.1
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	228.7	312.1	310.0	155.1	95.8	80.7	268.6	335.0	555.6	95.2	247.2	89.9	188.3	57.4
United States[1]	12.5	5.1	4.4	3.6	10.2	11.8	1.8	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	13.2	81.6
Total	241.2	317.1	314.4	158.7	106.0	92.5	270.4	336.5	558.1	95.5	247.3	90.6	201.5	139.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	28.1	9.7	54.8	171.1	33.8	17.5	44.1	52.9	104.7	266.1	206.3	141.5	*70.5	*62.0
Chile	4.8	8.0	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.1	2.9	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	...
Total	32.9	17.7	56.6	171.4	35.4	17.6	47.0	54.0	108.0	266.9	206.5	142.4	70.6	...
ASIA														
Japan	5.9	0.1	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
French Morocco	7.1	8.5	14.2	...	*8.5	*14.2	*14.2	*14.3	*14.3	...	...	...	...	*1.4
OCEANIA														
Australia	40.4	62.0	45.4	8.5	76.7	84.0	61.2	17.9	18.6	4.9	16.8	10.2	2.1	19.2
WORLD TOTAL	**410**	**470**	**460**	**370**	**330**	**230**	**410**	**480**	**730**	**400**	**500**	**260**	**300**	**250**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.1	—	—	1.9	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.6	22.5	34.4	32.4	5.6	44.2	36.3	21.0	36.2	40.4	42.3	31.3	15.8	14.0
Denmark	15.0	9.4	3.4	34.9	25.1	2.8	4.1	6.1	0.8	15.1	88.8	27.4	8.2	16.2
Finland	6.8	6.5	0.5	...	5.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2
France	5.5	3.5	0.4	0.8	14.1	0.6	0.2	—	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3
Germany, Western	23.7	25.3	—	38.7	81.0	—	—	—	—	10.5	41.6	58.9	43.7	22.0
Italy	0.4	8.2	16.9	8.0	0.3	24.6	20.1	12.9	10.0	15.6	10.3	5.2	0.8	1.5
Netherlands	35.2	33.4	32.7	77.1	57.8	8.8	17.7	69.0	35.3	63.4	91.3	99.1	54.8	29.9
Sweden	6.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	10.6	1.1	3.6
Switzerland	25.5	34.3	26.1	30.6	21.2	42.2	33.0	17.1	12.2	40.6	27.2	29.5	25.2	31.6
United Kingdom	26.8	34.2	28.0	5.7	67.0	31.5	14.4	32.4	33.9	14.1	3.7	5.2	—	16.1
Total	171.7	180.7	142.8	233.3	279.3	157.5	125.8	158.5	129.3	201.7	309.7	269.8	152.2	138.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	185.5	243.4	318.8	116.4	111.5	206.7	256.4	309.0	503.0	113.7	217.4	56.5	78.1	81.4
WORLD TOTAL	**390**	**450**	**490**	**370**	**420**	**380**	**400**	**500**	**670**	**340**	**540**	**340**	**240**	**240**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 95 % of total exports and 94% of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations totales et 94% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 16. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 16. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Yugoslavia	32.3	119.1	14.2	31.1	260.6	—	—	—	56.8	46.3	69.1	9.0	—	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1]	635.7	632.1	834.5	486.2	604.8	829.2	838.6	721.6	948.6	571.4	514.8	396.3	462.3	723.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	74.5	163.1	271.0	523.6	194.5	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8	*812.8	*114.8
Brazil	73.8	7.1	—	—	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*11.7
Total	148.3	170.2	271.0	523.6	222.9	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	236.6	330.3	716.8	812.8	126.5
ASIA														
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	16.3	7.3	6.8	19.8	2.9	0.4	—	0.1	26.6	7.4	5.0	13.3	53.4	...
AFRICA														
Angola	34.2	22.8	19.3	24.5	31.8	17.3	13.6	33.8	12.7	17.8	20.7	29.5	30.0	...
Kenya	5.1	17.3	2.7	11.6	17.6	10.0	0.9	—	—	0.2	14.4	10.5	21.5	...
Union of South Africa	42.2	11.0	5.7	130.0	32.3	0.2	3.8	15.3	3.4	84.6	225.1	102.2	108.3	...
Total	81.5	51.1	27.7	166.1	81.7	27.5	18.3	49.1	16.1	102.6	260.2	142.2	159.8	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	*1.2	2.7	6.3	0.7	0.6	9.7	2.6	9.1	3.7	—	—	—	3.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 125	1 150	1 285	1 325	1 400	1 150	1 150	1 300	1 550	1 050	1 250	1 400	1 600	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	69.1	87.6	71.3	48.2	91.9	104.2	87.7	19.5	74.0	22.5	31.6	41.8	97.0	122.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	88.8	94.6	104.3	104.5	92.7	84.0	108.7	98.9	125.8	88.0	91.2	116.6	122.1	117.8
Denmark	11.2	6.0	6.0	7.1	4.2	19.2	0.1	2.8	1.8	11.0	5.3	2.5	9.6	2.4
France	142.5	120.5	101.0	82.9	187.5	148.7	105.3	64.1	86.1	80.9	83.0	66.9	100.9	77.4
Germany, Western	71.4	106.0	90.9	186.4	193.6	167.9	55.6	35.2	104.9	153.2	205.3	93.2	294.0	152.4
Ireland, Rep. of	50.8	17.5	49.1	43.3	5.5	49.5	41.0	52.5	53.4	34.7	29.3	37.8	71.4	63.9
Italy	43.8	1.3	63.6	20.7	4.1	31.1	46.8	113.6	62.9	25.0	17.2	7.8	32.6	12.4
Netherlands	86.0	88.3	107.8	139.0	139.0	178.2	42.2	83.2	127.7	121.9	101.4	173.0	159.6	170.6
Norway	13.3	23.4	26.5	12.4	34.6	45.9	33.8	—	26.2	20.1	3.4	13.0	13.2	30.9
Portugal	15.3	15.6	10.7	17.3	18.7	6.6	5.0	19.6	11.7	20.0	19.6	16.1	13.4	5.6
Sweden	22.3	25.4	9.9	12.9	57.4	4.4	11.4	9.9	14.1	18.0	8.5	7.0	18.0	14.6
United Kingdom	259.8	348.4	350.6	332.1	657.1	342.8	257.5	406.3	395.8	391.7	242.7	352.2	342.0	538.6
Yugoslavia	28.6	6.9	39.4	—	6.9	71.0	72.1	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Total	902.9	941.5	1 031.1	1 006.8	1 493.2	1 253.5	867.2	920.0	1 084.4	987.0	838.5	927.9	1 274.0	1 309.4
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	48.3	40.1	26.7	41.4	14.8	15.2	7.3	24.3	59.9	22.0	42.3	57.1	44.2	25.0
Mexico	29.5	6.1	93.1	36.2	0.6	0.3	25.8	165.9	180.6	67.9	58.2	18.7	—	0.2
Total	77.8	46.2	119.8	77.6	15.4	15.5	33.1	190.2	240.5	89.9	100.5	75.8	44.2	25.2
ASIA														
Japan	13.9	16.7	46.6	48.7	1.1	22.9	23.2	52.1	88.4	41.4	28.2	33.3	92.0	131.9
Lebanon	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	—	0.8	...
Total	14.1	16.9	47.3	49.4	1.4	23.4	24.0	52.2	89.8	42.9	28.6	33.3	92.8	133.0
AFRICA														
Egypt	5.0	10.7	2.2	—	41.2	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	...
Union of South Africa	—	24.3	35.3	—	—	103.7	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	5.0	35.0	37.5	—	41.2	103.7	37.4	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 110	1 135	1 335	1 275	1 550	1 550	1 050	1 250	1 500	1 250	1 100	1 150	1 600	1 550

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 93% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 17. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 17. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.5	16.8	55 1	20 1	30.7	25.7	47.8	66 5	80.4	15.9	24.9	17.5	22.3	17.4
Denmark	20.2	20.3	1.4	17.4	41.5	0 6	0.8	0.8	3.3	8.6	19.2	34.5	7 5	2.7
France	90.9	76.5	74.8	140 8	82 7	69 2	83.4	64.6	81.9	104.6	127.6	145 1	186.0	252.3
Netherlands	26 5	34 6	43.5	16 5	66 2	22 8	57.4	56.6	37.2	9 0	13.5	17.4	26.2	19.6
Spain[1]	1.8	1.2	31.7	13.1	3.1	1 2	24.1	71 5	30 0	1.6	37.5	13.3	—	—
United Kingdom	184.1	172 6	168.2	178.5	185 0	134 1	147 4	197.8	193.5	171.8	194 2	183.2	164.8	183 1
Total.	*361 0*	*322.0*	*374.7*	*386.4*	*409 2*	*253.6*	*360 9*	*457.8*	*426 3*	*311.5*	*416 9*	*411.0*	*406 8*	*475 1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados[2]	43.7	40.1	38 6	41.5	*15.8	12 8	69.5	41.4	30.9	21.9	93.6	43.9	6 8	*18 9
Cuba	1 347.3	1 242.0	1 347.5	985.0	1 381.6	1 297.9	1 695.9	1 551.5	844.6	1 107.0	1 006.5	1 075.7	750.9	1 020 8
Dominican Republic.	120.5	136.9	138 4	128.2	143.9	72 7	214.6	230 1	36.1	143.4	200.2	106.6	*62 5	*106.5
Guadeloupe	17.9	23.3	21 0	...	9.3	12 6	54.3	17.1	0 1	18 8	64.0	19.7	...	...
Haiti	8.9	7.8	7.2	3.8	6.0	6.9	10.5	11.1	0 3	6 3	3.2	5.6	*—	*3.2
Jamaica	54 0	50.6	69.1	81.5	43.7	57.8	133.1	68 0	17.7	93 2	*175.7	36.0	*21.3	...
Martinique	11.4	8.3	11.3	15.5	3 2	7.5	18.8	10.2	8 7	7.8	22 8	17.7	13 9	...
Mexico	—	2.0	14 0	17.2	—	6 8	1.8	31.5	15.9	4 1	25 4	30.7	8.8	...
Trinidad and Tobago.	29.8	29.1	33 0	38 1	43 2	25 0	63 8	29 8	13.3	46 9	86 6	18.7	0.1	...
Total.	*1 633.5*	*1 540 1*	*1 680 1*	*1 336.7*	*1 646 7*	*1 500 0*	*2 266 1*	*1 990 7*	*967 6*	*1 449.4*	*1 678.0*	*1 354.6*	*865.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
British Guiana	45.8	59.5	53.8	50 1	54.5	*44.2	*68 3	*46 3	*56 4	*57.3	*55.7	*17.6	*69.7	...
Peru.	65.9	71.2	102 1	105 5	80 0	94 5	33.6	126.8	153.5	118 0	74.5	87.0	*142.7	*106.2
Total.	*111.7*	*130.7*	*155.9*	*155.6*	*134.5*	*138.7*	*101.9*	*173.1*	*209.9*	*175.3*	*130.2*	*104.6*	*212.4*	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	1 6	0 4	24 4	52.6	0.6	*4.9	*5 0	*32.9	*54.9	14.5	18.3	104.1	73.5	5.9
Philippines	156 0	214 0	196.4	218 9	251.6	232 9	245.3	186 2	121.3	288 5	261.2	156 4	169.7	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	70.2	114 9	218 7	131 9	127 9	*92.8	*173 0	391 5	217 4	126.2	249.0	84 5	67.9	137.2
Total.	*227.8*	*329.3*	*439.5*	*403.4*	*380.1*	*330.6*	*423.3*	*610 6*	*393 6*	*429.2*	*528.5*	*345 0*	*311.1*	...
AFRICA														
Angola.	8 0	9.7	5 9	8.5	11.9	2 5	2.6	2 9	15 5	7.9	3.4	3.7	19 2	...
Mauritius	126 4	117 4	120 4	125 6	75.5	77.3	24.8	169.9	209.9	101.1	13.1	140.5	247.6	*87.8
Mozambique	14.1	16 6	17.1	13.2	8.1	7.4	11.2	25.8	24.1	2 9	13.5	*18.2	*18.1	...
Réunion	28 0	34 2	37 4	42.3	54.6	65.7	*14.2	*14.2	55 5	60.1	8 0	31.5	69.6	47.3
Union of South Africa	14.7	2.5	24.8	55 2	1.6	3.0	4 0	5.1	87 2	52.7	32 7	68.4	67.0	—
Total	*191.2*	*180.4*	*205 6*	*244.8*	*151 7*	*155.9*	*56.8*	*217.9*	*392.2*	*224 7*	*70 7*	*262.3*	*421.5*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	73.5	61 4	184.6	165.4	1.9	170 7	66.0	197.9	303 6	164 0	43.4	264.5	189.9	183.1
Fiji	18 5	33.7	45 2	34 3	33 0	9 9	*21 9	*56 4	*92 5	*55 5	*9.2	*30.2	*42.3	*10.7
Total.	*92.0*	*95 1*	*229.8*	*199 7*	*34 9*	*180 6*	*87 9*	*254 3*	*396 1*	*219.5*	*52.6*	*294 9*	*232.3*	*193.8*
WORLD TOTAL[3]	**2 825**	**2 825**	**3 350**	**3 050**	**3 000**	**2 800**	**3 600**	**3 900**	**3 150**	**3 100**	**3 200**	**3 100**	**2 800**	**2 900**

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded) **Tableau 17. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	11.3	8.6	25.6	5.4	16.9	8.3	47.9	14.0	32.3	4.6	6.5	0.4	10.3	0.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	24.8	22.3	20.0	12.1	43.7	12.9	41.3	24.7	1.0	3.0	35.1	5.6	4.8	2.5
Finland	26.8	30.1	30.8	25.6	22.9	21.0	39.8	35.5	27.0	14.8	33.0	42.2	12.3	30.5
France	50.6	90.0	101.5	83.4	66.3	101.0	125.2	108.9	71.0	71.1	83.2	92.4	87.1	49.8
Germany, Western	140.6	88.4	81.5	6.8	150.4	9.0	94.1	169.5	53.3	6.9	7.8	3.8	8.6	136.7
Netherlands	84.0	89.4	60.0	41.0	54.2	27.0	56.6	102.5	54.0	40.1	47.1	42.7	34.2	50.8
Portugal	24.0	29.1	26.8	30.3	36.8	23.7	17.2	37.7	28.7	28.0	32.6	25.0	35.6	25.6
Spain[1]	6.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	11.4	6.6	4.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	3.6	1.5	8.6	11.4
Switzerland[4]	38.3	34.8	41.3	42.6	16.0	29.2	43.7	55.1	37.4	28.2	57.1	49.6	35.7	26.1
United Kingdom	578.2	517.8	772.1	615.5	428.9	414.1	935.3	920.0	819.0	881.5	695.8	451.4	433.4	545.6
Total	984.9	914.7	1 163.2	865.2	847.5	652.8	1 405.1	1 471.6	1 123.9	1 078.4	1 001.8	714.6	670.6	879.4
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[5]	127.5	140.4	133.8	151.5	54.7	49.4	150.8	179.3	155.9	69.3	168.1	201.1	167.5	57.4
United States[6]	825.3	869.4	863.3	846.2	891.0	908.5	1 097.6	1 002.3	444.8	958.1	1 178.0	914.9	334.0	1 008.6
Total	952.8	1 009.8	997.1	997.7	945.7	957.9	1 248.4	1 181.6	600.7	1 027.4	1 346.1	1 111.9	501.5	1 066.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	43.3	35.1	36.5	63.5	12.9	39.0	22.7	33.4	50.9	7.1	120.4	79.2	47.2	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	36.4	32.6	36.5	35.0	40.6	34.9	52.5	18.1	40.7	36.9	41.5	29.5	32.3	73.2
India[6]	2.7	—	1.3	29.6	—	—	—	—	5.1	23.5	5.0	48.2	41.9	275.3
Iran	28.6	27.8	39.4	...	19.4	25.7	43.4	27.0	61.5	82.4	53.4	43.9	...	...
Iraq	19.0	22.6	25.3	30.0	22.7	18.3	24.1	35.6	23.3	24.7	30.1	32.5	32.9	...
Japan	138.4	198.2	273.6	253.4	231.8	241.7	322.6	294.0	236.1	243.4	269.5	264.2	236.7	286.3
Lebanon	4.2	5.9	5.4	7.3	7.0	3.4	8.3	7.1	2.8	9.0	5.8	6.8	7.5	...
Malaya-Singapore	43.0	51.2	39.6	41.8	61.2	22.4	33.5	60.6	41.8	38.3	49.8	37.0	42.3	...
Pakistan	[6]37.5	39.4	10.1	...	35.4	—	—	—	40.6	11.9	9.9	..	...	...
Total	309.8	377.7	431.2	463.8	418.1	346.4	484.4	442.4	451.9	470.1	465.0	470.0	450.0	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	32.2	32.2	33.1	33.6	28.5	28.8	29.9	37.7	36.1	34.4	34.4	26.7	39.1	35.7
French Morocco	54.3	62.7	68.0	71.9	50.3	45.9	75.9	62.6	87.6	75.7	67.0	84.1	60.7	112.2
French West Africa	11.6	10.8	14.1	15.4	12.0	17.0	13.7	12.0	13.7	18.3	14.1	13.3	16.0	18.0
Total	98.1	105.7	115.2	120.9	90.8	91.7	119.5	112.3	137.4	128.4	115.5	124.1	115.8	165.9
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	23.5	24.6	21.3	28.0	25.8	23.7	18.8	33.3	9.6	26.4	21.2	33.6	30.8	...
WORLD TOTAL[8]	**2 725**	**2 775**	**3 200**	**3 000**	**2 600**	**2 450**	**3 750**	**3 750**	**2 850**	**3 200**	**3 400**	**3 000**	**2 400**	**3 000**

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 86% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [3]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [4]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [5]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — [6]Private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade. Comparable series of government imports (estimated at 868 thousand metric tons during the year ended March 1955) are not available.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 86% des importations mondiales en 1953.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [3]Non compris le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et leurs territoires. — [4]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [5]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — [6]Commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total. On ne dispose pas de séries comparables pour les importations du gouvernement (estimées à 868 mille tonnes métriques pour l'année fiscale finissant en mars 1955).

Table 18. - Milk : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 18. - Lait : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country / Pays		Exports - Exportations						Country / Pays		Imports - Importations					
		1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954			1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
		1 000 metric tons								1 000 tonnes métriques					
EUROPE								**EUROPE**							
Belgium-Luxembourg	a	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	Belgium-Luxembourg	a	1.9	30.6	19.3	20.0	20.3	10.3
	b	—	0.5	2.8	3.5	8.9	9.6		b	2.6	6.0	8.1	9.3	8.8	9.0
Denmark	a	18.3	35.2	45.1	45.8	41.5	29.5	France	a	2.3	5.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.8
	b	0.3	6.3	8.7	11.8	11.4	11.6		b		6.5	4.1	2.6	4.5	
France	a	5.1	10.6	16.9	15.0	13.2	16.6	Greece	a	2.0	28.6	18.7	9.6	8.5	8.7
	b		0.8	1.4	2.8	2.0			b	—	8.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.8
Germany[1]	a	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	United Kingdom	a	90.9	44.3	51.9	42.1	34.2	3.7
	b	—	3.0	15.6	9.4	1.5	1.8		b	14.0	34.8	43.5	47.2	67.4	49.0
Ireland, Rep. of	a	5.8	9.9	8.8	8.9	5.9	7.2	Yugoslavia	b	...	—	16.9	1.3	—	—
	b	0.3	1.8	3.4	2.6	1.8	0.8	*Total*	a	*100*	*140*	*110*	*85*	*75*	*40*
Netherlands	a	161.5	105.6	175.4	199.3	207.7	209.4		b	*20*	*85*	*80*	*70*	*90*	*70*
	b	16.9	16.4	22.3	38.1	32.1	36.0	**N. and CENT. AMERICA**							
Sweden	a	—	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.0	Canada	b	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.5	0.3	—
	b		4.5	4.1	6.9	4.2	2.3	Cuba	a	[2]2.0	16.8	19.6	25.4	...	...
Switzerland	a	5.9	3.0	2.6	3.9	4.1	4.8		b	...	0.6	0.1	0.1	...	...
United Kingdom	a	16.4	6.6	9.7	1.7	1.7	23.7	Mexico	a	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
	b	0.7	0.9	2.3	1.6	2.3	3.0		b	0.2	4.6	5.7	6.2	8.1	2.9
Total	a	*220*	*180*	*260*	*280*	*280*	*290*	Trinidad and Tobago	a	(a)3.3	4.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	7.2
	b	*20*	*40*	*60*	*80*	*65*	*65*		b			0.8	1.1	1.2	1.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA								United States	a	0.5	0.1	—	—	0.2	—
									b	2.8	2.1	4.5	17.0	2.9	0.1
Canada	a	8.8	19.3	13.6	11.8	8.4	3.7	*Total*	a	*20*	*35*	*35*	*50*	*50*	*40*
	b	2.2	13.6	5.1	19.4	17.6	11.4		b	*5*	*15*	*25*	*45*	*40*	*20*
United States	a	15.3	140.6	105.3	57.4	68.6	60.2	**SOUTH AMERICA**							
	b	2.2	128.1	75.8	45.9	57.9	90.2	Brazil	a	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	a	*25*	*160*	*120*	*70*	*80*	*65*		b	...	1.3	4.6	8.5	2.8	2.1
	b	*5*	*140*	*80*	*65*	*80*	*100*	Venezuela	ab	1.3	27.5	32.1	33.1	34.0	35.6
ASIA								*Total*	a	*6*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*
									b	*2*	*30*	*40*	*45*	*40*	*40*
Hong Kong	a	[3]2.0	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.9	1.9	**ASIA**							
	b	[4]0.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	ab	4.1	6.3	14.9	17.3	14.1	18.4
Malaya-Singapore	a	4.1	6.5	8.2	11.2	6.5	3.5	Ceylon	a	[3]1.5	4.7	6.1	6.0	4.6	5.1
	b	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		b					1.1	1.3
Total	a	*13*	*10*	*12*	*15*	*10*	*5*	Hong Kong	a	[2], [3]4.6	6.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	7.9
	b	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*		b	[4]0.3	6.0	3.1	1.4	2.0	1.7
OCEANIA								India	a	[5]7.3	9.3	8.8	3.3	5.2	5.1
									b	...	7.0	10.6	12.5	16.1	23.9
Australia	a	7.0	32.0	41.5	27.1	34.6	19.9	Indonesia	a	14.7	27.4	31.7	38.5	14.9	16.2
	b	1.5	14.7	17.2	19.9	27.0	25.0		b	—	0.9	1.6	2.3	3.4	2.5
New Zealand	a	2.8	10.9	10.9	11.9	10.7	4.5	Israel	a	0.9	0.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
	b	7.3	23.5	36.5	51.9	53.3	39.8		b	0.6	7.6	6.7	8.8	12.2	13.5
Total	a	*10*	*40*	*54*	*39*	*45*	*25*	Japan	a	[4]0.6	—	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.2
	b	*9*	*40*	*52*	*72*	*80*	*65*		b	...	18.4	7.2	20.4	1.8	14.6
								Malaya-Singapore	a	33.4	53.1	83.6	74.8	71.0	70.3
									b	0.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
								Philippines	a	18.4	51.1	62.9	43.7	57.3	...
									b	0.3	2.0	4.0	0.8	2.6	...
								Thailand	a	9.9	[6]16.0	19.1	26.1	29.2	...
									b	...	[4]0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	...
								Total	a	*115*	*180*	*240*	*235*	*235*	*240*
									b	*5*	*60*	*55*	*50*	*50*	*70*
								AFRICA							
								Algeria	a	2.7	5.0	7.4	6.5	7.8	8.8
									b		0.4	0.7	1.8	1.1	
								French West Africa	a	[4]0.9	2.4	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.0
								Total	a	*15*	*25*	*35*	*40*	*45*	*50*
									b	*2*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*10*	*20*
WORLD TOTAL	a	**270**	**390**	**450**	**410**	**410**	**385**	**WORLD TOTAL**	a	**260**	**390**	**430**	**420**	**410**	**380**
	b	**30**	**220**	**200**	**220**	**220**	**230**		b	**30**	**200**	**210**	**200**	**215**	**220**
	ab	**300**	**610**	**650**	**630**	**630**	**615**		ab	**290**	**590**	**640**	**620**	**625**	**600**

a - Condensed and evaporated milk.
b - Powdered milk.

NOTE : Unless otherwise indicated, sterilized milk (less than 1% of the total) is not included in the table. Malted milk and infants' food are excluded when reported separately. Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in milk.

[1]Postwar years, Western Germany. — [2]Includes fresh or sterilized milk. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Includes Pakistan. — [6]Includes powdered milk.

a - Lait condensé et évaporé.
b - Lait en poudre.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, le lait stérilisé (qui représente moins de 1% de la quantité totale) n'est pas compris dans ce tableau. Le lait malté et les farines lactées sont exclues lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux réprésentent des estimations du commerce total du lait.

[1]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — [2]Comprend le lait frais ou stérilisé. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Comprend le Pakistan. — [6]Comprend le lait en poudre.

Table 19A. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
WHEAT														
U.S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	1.93	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	21/10	21/10	21/0	22/2	22/8	23/6	24/2	25/0	24/4	23/6	22/6	23/4	24/5
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.06	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	0.90	0.95	1.10	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29
Canada : No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.05
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	18/6/5	18/19/5	20/9/3	21/17/6	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10	26/12/3	26/18/11	25/12/9	24/8/3	24/12/3	24/5/9
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0 92	0.93	0.90
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.61	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	25.95	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78	27.35
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.73	2.82	2.80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2 milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.60	8.50	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.65	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/77lb. box	8.29	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8.88
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/77lb. box	6.69	7.14	7.64	7.91	6.26	6.07	4.75	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14
Florida auction price, New York	U.S.$/90lb. box	5.27	6.00	7.41	8.73	3.73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	33.24	34.34	35.37	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	37/11/6	40/18/2	40/13/9	40/13/6	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0	44/15/7	45/1/3	42,4/0	41/7/6	41/6/3	40/9/6
Chinese/Manchurian : Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[5]47/16/0	[5]48/17/6	—	—	—	—	45/0/0	45/0/0	45/0/0	43/14/0	41/5/0	40/0/0	—

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19A. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954							1955					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3% f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	56/0/0	55/12/0	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0	57/0/0	56/0/0	51/16/0	50/0/0	49/10/0	55/12/0
LINSEED														
Canadian, No. 1 bulk, 2½% c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	44/16/0	45/16/10	47/6/3	50/1/0	48/11/3	50/18/9	[6]55/0/0	56/0/0	57/7/6	55/6/0	54/19/5	56/1/2	60/11/0
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	72/9/0	70/18/9	69/8/9	68/2/0	73/8/9	71/8/9	73/4/0	74/10/0	72/7/6	67/10/0	67/12/6	65/6/3	67/0/0
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$ long ton	187.50	186.00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194.50	197.50	205.25	196.38	185.00	183.62	177.62	182.40
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs/ metric ton	9 960	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960
OLIVE OIL														
Fr. N. Africa, edible, 1% f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	215/0/0	214/10/0	207/10/0	217/18/0	219/10/0	222/10/0	225/0/0	215/0/0	195/0/0	[7]220/0/0	[7]230/0/0	[7]230/0/0	[7]230/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	357.40	356.00	360.50	337.00	309.00	307.25	305.40	316.00	308.25	302.80	295.00	290.00	305.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	128/15/0	125/5/0	119/0/0	114/0/0	115/5/0	110/10/0	108/0/0	101/15/0	94/6/0	95/12/6	98/5/0	104/6/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S. : Bleached, prime, summer yellow, in drums, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	—	—	—	—	260	259	267	282	277	265	264	271	287
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill	Belg.frs./ metric ton	8 550	8 375	8 500	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025	—
Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	59/18/0	57/6/8	59/0/0	59/2/0	60/1/3	69/13/9	80/13/0	83/7/6	84/15/0	82/8/0	85/0/0	87/7/6	93/2/0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S. drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	112/4/0	110/15/0	104/5/0	106/0/0	102/5/0	102/5/0	99/12/0	92/5/0	92/0/0	90/4/0	87/10/0	89/0/0	92/4/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	112/0/0	108/17/0	107/15/0	104/16/0	112/12/6	108/5/0	107/0/0	107/10/0	106/5/0	97/0/0	96/10/0	94/0/0/	94/19/10
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./ long ton	11 075	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	11 700	11 580	11 300	11 288	11 310
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian : 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom	£.s.d./ long ton	39/7/0	41/7/2	43/6/2	44/10/0	44/12/2	47/0/0	49/5/6	47/1/8	40/7/0	37/10/11	38/6/8	40/15/0	[9]41/15/0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	64.90	71.60	75.70	68.35	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60	60.40	58.90
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York	U.S.c./lb.	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	[9]51.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	40.1	37.5	36.5	[9]34.3
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	515/10	523/3	—	404/5	362/3	405/6	378/11	386/0	371/7	311/2	294/4	284/2	290/2

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19A. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[10]	Sh.d./lb.	3/11.8	4/1.8	4/9.4	4/10.1	4/10.6	4/11.8	5/5.5	5/7.3	5/3.4	4/3.2	3/6.7	—	3/2.8
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[10]	Sh.d./lb.	3/5.7	3/6.2	4/1.9	4/3.4	4/9.0	4/11.6	5/5.5	5/2.3	4/7.1	3/1.6	2/5.0	1/11.8	2/7.9
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	—	[11]52.8	48.2	53.0	53.6	52.0	[12]41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	—	52.8	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	2/12/0	—	3/2/6	—	—	—	—	—	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/4/0	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63
Denmark : Steers, first class, for export	ore/kg.	258	257	248	244	235	239	245	250	251	255	258	264	281
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London [13]	Pence/lb.	—	29.00	29.60	27.00	—	25.00	28.38	30.21	29.88	29.44	33.66	32.83	32.40
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	26.42	25.95	24.44	23.26	22.43	21.90	23.94	23.25	20.00	22.08	20.00	23.66
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	—	24.70	23.47	21.67	21.41	20.86	21.52	19.71	15.65	15.97	16.77	[14]21.04
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	27.10	28.98	28.98	29.57	28.98	27.70	27.02	25.72	22.46	21.18	21.73	22.50
Old season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.67	29.64	28.12	25.91	25.68	26.38	26.82
New season's														
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	24.02	22.56	22.21	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90	17.24	19.51
BACON														
U.K. Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange[15]	Sh.d./112 lb.	...	296	296	296	282	266	268	272	240	240	220	220	248
BUTTER														
Germany : Danish, c.i.f. Hamburg	D.M./100 kg.	441.40	443.90	—	439.10	442.22	444.49	432.37	449.40	446.29	450.91	451.10	—	447.50
EGGS														
Denmark : Prices paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	2.78	3.31	3.50	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26	3.10	3.42
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/100 kg.	184	230	248	220	250	291	252	212	168	182	189	175	200
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	7.09	6.75	7.21	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	18.33	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/10	2/9 3/4	2/9	2/6	2/4 3/4	2/5 1/4	2/6	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5	2/3 3/4
U.S. : Green, salted, packers, steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	11.8	12.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.8	...	...
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 10 principal markets	U S.c./lb.	34.23	34.42	[16]36.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	69.80	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97	73.40	73.38
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	95.8	90.3	92.8	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	90.0	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	72.1	70.2	72.8	79.8	84.6	80.8	80.0	80.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19A. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 19A. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	142	132	—	125	118	108	114	113	116	114	112	112	112
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	65.51	69.93	67.18	69.47	76.40	81.81	86.15	98.96	99.11	88.12	89.71	91.02	105.26
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	77/8/8	77/3/8	77/2/4	77/10/1	78/16/8	78/19/7	78/10/10	78/10/4	76/1/0	78/13/1	80/3/8	[8]80/4/10	[8]80/6/11
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4" × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	76.95	81.59	81.78	86.48	85.89	83.70	83.00	83.97	85.07	85.07	85.62	87.12	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	131.96	132.65	135.58	146.73	156.43	164.54	167.43	168.38	167.65	166.19	166.50	168.22	...
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	117.64	116.70	116.29	116.36	116.44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122.15	122.73	123.32	123.09	122.97
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	25 100	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	907.2	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5	922.8	926.1	958.4	943.9	938.8	942.3
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	109.46	108.73	108.34	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63	110.15	109.95	109.84
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/13/5	2/12/11	2/13/0	2/12/7	2/12/10	2/13/2	2/13/0	2/13/1	2/11/11	2/13/3	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	28 900	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29.400	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	40	42	45	48	55	48	42	57	42	44	51	44	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	29	24	21	19	18	23	30	26	25	21	32	26	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	56	56	53	52	67	66	66	71	60	46	54	54	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.70	...	...

[1]June-July 1954 ; July delivery ; August-September, September delivery; October-December, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery ; May, May and July delivery ; June, July delivery. — [2]June-July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery. — [3]June-July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; from January 1955, for current month delivery. — [4]June-July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery. — [5]3%, £.s.d. per metric ton. — [6]C. and f., from December 1954. — [7]Tunisian. — [8]6% from 22 December 1954. — [9]Provisional. — [10]Exclusive of export duty and excise; export duty in sh./d. India: up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9; from 2 October, 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5; from 13 May, 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5; from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5 — [11]Type 14 only. — [12]Type 11 only. — [13]Average of daily top prices. — [14]New season. — [15]Average price for last week of month. — [16]14 markets from this month forward.

[1]Juin-juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars. livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai ; mai, livraison mai et juillet ; juin, livraison juillet. — [2]Juin-juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet. — [3]Juin-juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; depuis janvier 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours. — [4]Juin-juillet 1954, libraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet. — [5]3%, £.s.d. par tonne métrique. — [6]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [7]Tunisienne. — [8]6% depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]Chiffre provisoire. — [10]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5,2. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9 ; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5, depuis le 6 juin, 0/9,5. — [11]Type 14 seulement. — [12]Type 11 seulement. — [13]Moyenne des prix maximums quotidiens. — [14]Nouvelle campagne. — [15]Prix moyen pendant la dernière semaine du mois. — [16]Sur 14 marchés à partir de cette année.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance fixed by government regulations or by intergovernment contracts

Commodity and country	Description of series	Currency and unit	Period	Price
WHEAT				
Argentina	No. 2 semi-hard, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	[1]34.00
			1952/53	50.00
			1953/54	50.00
			1954/55	50.00
RYE				
Argentina	No. 2, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	28.00
			1952/53	42.00
			1953/54	42.00
			1954/55	42.00
OATS				
Argentina	No. 2 yellow, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	25.50
			1952/53	38.00
			1953/54	38.00
			1954/55	38.00
MAIZE				
Argentina	Yellow and red, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in April	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	40.00
			1952/53	45.00
			1953/54	45.00
			1954/55	45.00
			1955/56	45.00
RICE				
Burma	Basic variety, Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% broken, contract prices f. o. b. Rangoon :			
	with Japan	£ sterling per long ton	1954	50/0/0
			1955	45/0/0
	with Ceylon	£ sterling per long ton	1954	50/0/0
			1955	42/0/0
	with India	£ sterling per long ton	1954	[2]48/0/0
	with Mauritius	Kyats per long ton	1954	606.67
			1955	640.00
			1956	613.13
			1957	587.67
Thailand	White rice, 100%, No. 1, contract price with Japan, ex mill, Bangkok	£ sterling per metric ton	1954	62/0/0
	Contract prices with British territories in South-east Asia, ex mill Bangkok:			
	White rice, 5% broken	£ sterling per metric ton	1954	54/5/0
	Bangkok White rice No. 2	£ sterling per metric ton		41/4/6
	Brokens, A_1 Super	£ sterling per metric ton		33/10/0
	Brokens, A_1 Special	£ sterling per metric ton		32/2/0
SUGAR				
United Kingdom	Contract price of raw sugar between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth producers	£ sterling per long ton	1952	38/10/0
			1953	42/6/8
			1954	41/0/0
			1955	40/15/0
GROUNDNUTS				
Nigeria	Fixed producer prices, Kano area	£ sterling per long ton	1951/52	36/0/0
			1952/53	36/0/0
			1953/54	36/0/0
			1954/55	36/0/0
			1955/56	35/0/0
French West Africa	Ceiling price. c. i. f.	Fr. francs per kg.	1951/52	97.00
			1952/53	97.00
			1953/54	94.50
			1954/55	95.50
LINSEED				
Argentina	No. 2, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December.	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	[3]50.00
			1952/53	65.00
			1953/54	65.00
			1954/55	75.00
PALM KERNELS				
Nigeria	Prices for Nigerian palm kernels, naked, ex scale, port of shipment	£ sterling per long ton	1952	36/0/0
			1953	34/0/0
			1954	34/0/0
			1955	30/0/0
OLIVE OIL				
Spain	Spanish edible, drums, export price, f. o. b. Spanish ports	£ sterling per metric ton	1952 January	210/15/0
			Feb.-Dec.	221/10/0
			1953 Jan. - March	221/10/0
			April - May	—
			June - Oct	250/0/0
			Nov. - Dec.	214/10/0
			1954	214/10/0
			1955	214/10/0

For notes, see end of table.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance fixed by government regulations or by intergovernment contracts (concluded)

Commodity and country	Description of series	Currency and unit	Period	Price
PALM OIL				
Nigeria	Grade II, naked, ex scale, bulk, oil plants	£ sterling per long ton	1952	47/0/0
			1953	45/0/0
			1954	38/0/0
			1955	28/0/0
BACON				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Denmark	F. O. B., Denmark	Sh/d (sterling) per 112 lb.	2 Sept. 1951 - 27 Sept. 1952....	262/5
			28 Sept. 1952 - 2 Oct. 1953 ...	252/6
	C. and F., United Kingdom	Sh/d (sterling) per 112 lb.		
			4 Oct. 1953 - 2 Oct. 1954	237/6
			4 Oct. 1954 - 2 Oct. 1955	237/6
BUTTER				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Denmark	F. O. B.	Sh/d (sterling) per 112 lb.	Oct.-Sept. season, 1952/53	337/6
			Oct.-Sept. season, 1953/54	345/0
			Oct.-Sept. season, 1954/55	332/6
Australia	F. O. B., choicest grade	Sh/d (sterling) per 112 lb.	July-June season, 1952/53	314/0
			July-June season, 1953/54	326/0
			July-June season, 1954/55	314/0
CHEESE				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Australia	F. O. B., choicest and first grades	Sh/d (sterling) per 112 lb.	July-June season, 1952/53	176/0
			July-June season, 1953/54	182/6
			July-June season, 1954/55	169/0

[1]Excluding a bonus of 0.62 pesos to compensate growers for increased cost of seed. — [2]The Burmese Government is exercising the option of shipping 900,000 tons during 1954, at an average price of £48 per ton (basic rate), instead of spreading deliveries over 3 years from 1954 to 1956 at prices similar to those agreed upon with the Ceylon, Indonesian and Mauritius Governments. — [3]Excluding a bonus of 1.00 peso to compensate growers for increased cost of seed, and, as from January 1952, a bonus of 0.50 peso to cover the cost of warehousing, waste, insurance, interest, and charges on loans.

NOTE : United Kingdom long-term contracts for meats and eggs, that expired in 1954 and have not been renewed, have been omitted from this table. The prices in these contracts are shown in *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. IV, No. 2, February 1955, Table 16 B.

Table 20. - Barley : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 20. - Orge : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Argentina	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, W.		India	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 48 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I	II
					Marks/100 kg.							Dollars/48 lb.	
1934-38	6.2	[1]0.50	14 36	94.08	[1]19.8	[1]16.7	[2]2.64	[1]83	13.2	[1]14.82	9/10	[1]0.55	[1]0.77
1947	[1]13.5	1.13	52.04	[1] 633	19.4	—	8.62	6 175	[1]758	26.56	24/1	1.70	2.22
1948	15.0	1.12	52.83	1 930	22.0	20.0	12.07	5 363	1 777	27.60	27/7	1.15	1.30
1949	15.7	1.36	44.84	1 933	32.5	22.0	14.04	4 331	2 307	23.99	26/4	1.04	1.43
1950	21.7	1.37	50.78	1 726	35.5	31.4	[1]8 38	4 697	2 755	29.11	28/5	1.18	1.46
1951	27.2	1.27	64.40	2 652	44.3	37.4	8.38	5 447	3 272	35.31	42/5	1.24	1.36
1952	39.5	1.25	60.30	2 838	43.4	37.2	8.38	5 998	3 467	36.00	32/7	1.36	1.52
1953	39.5	0.95	45.91	2 416	41.0	36.0	10.11	3 920	3 788	28.30	28/1	1.15	1.40
1954	39.5	[3]1.12	48.07	[2] 500	...	...	8.02	[4] 335	3 738	35.00	24/11	[3]1.06	[3]1.33
1954 III	39.5	0.89	47.75	2 400	41.5	36.2	9.50	3 737	3 788	31.22	26/0	1.14	1.37
IV	39.5	.88	48.15	2 400	41.5	36.1	8.50	3 550	3 788	31.04	25/6	1.10	1.40
V	39.5	0.90	48.88	2 700	41.6	36.3	7.38	3 600	3 788	32.23	25/1	1.08	1.46
VI	39.5	0.97	48.19	2 300	41.7	36.4	6.75	3 440	3 788	—	25/0	1.05	1.38
VII	39.5	1.01	48.00	2 000	41.6	36.2	7.88	3 262	3 738	—	[4]24/0	1.00	1.32
VIII	39.5	1.10	—	2 200	41.6	36.9	8.50	3 500	3 738	—	23/0	1.01	1.29
IX	39.5	1.14	47.67	2 200	41.6	35.7	7.81	3 880	3 738	30.20	23/9	1.05	1.33
X	39.5	1.09	46.90	2 300	42.0	35.3	7.75	3 912	3 738	32.18	22/10	1.08	1.38
XI	39.5	1.19	49.81	2 400	42.3	35.2	6.25	4 025	3 738	34.75	23/8	1.08	1.36
XII	39.5	1.15	55.10	2 600	42.5	35.5	6.50	4 400	3 738	35.92	26/9	1.09	1.29
1955 I	39.5	1.19	53.44	2 700	42.7	35.8	6.69	4 675	3 738	35.63	28/6	1 09	1.35
II	39.5	1.22	53.25	2 500	42.8	36.1	5.50	4 937	3 738	36.15	29/10	1.08	1.33
III	39.5	1.09	49.38	2 500	43.1	36.2	4 47	5 000	3 738	37.32	29/4	1.08	1.34
IV	39.5	1.07	48.30	3 000	43.3	36.5	4.75	5 050	3 738	36.40	27/10	1.07	1.34
V	39.5	1.07	50.50	2 600	...	...	5.12	5 050	3 738	36.41	26/3	1 07	1.29
VI	39.5	1.05	50.12	2 500	...	...	5.81	4 680	3 738	—	25/9	1.00	1.29
	Price in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.												
1934-38	20	[1]23	32	45	[1]80	[1]67	[2]25	[1]55	38	[1]38	48	[1]25	[1]35
1947	[1]40	52	108	—	—	—	70	—	—	74	96	78	102
1948	45	51	110	[1]72	66	60	98	93	—	77	109	53	60
1949	42	57	85	57	82	55	104	74	[1]64	49	95	48	66
1950	43	59	74	49	85	75	[1]47	75	77	56	78	54	67
1951	54	58	93	76	105	89	47	87	91	68	117	57	62
1952	79	59	87	81	103	89	47	96	96	70	90	62	70
1953	79	45	66	69	98	86	57	63	105	55	77	53	64
1954	79	[3]53	70	[3]71	...	...	45	[3]69	104	68	69	[3]49	[3]61
1954 III	79	41	69	69	99	86	53	60	105	60	72	53	63
IV	79	41	70	69	99	86	48	57	105	60	70	51	64
V	79	42	71	77	99	86	42	58	105	62	69	50	67
VI	79	46	70	66	99	87	38	55	105	—	69	48	63
VII	79	48	70	57	99	86	44	52	104	—	[4]66	46	61
VIII	79	52	—	63	99	88	48	56	104	—	64	46	59
IX	79	54	69	63	99	85	44	62	104	58	65	48	61
X	79	51	68	66	100	84	44	63	104	62	63	50	63
XI	79	56	72	69	101	84	35	64	104	67	65	50	63
XII	79	54	80	74	101	85	37	70	104	69	74	50	59
1955 I	79	56	77	77	102	85	38	75	104	69	79	50	62
II	79	57	77	71	102	86	31	79	104	70	82	50	61
III	79	51	72	71	103	86	25	80	104	72	81	50	62
IV	79	48	70	86	103	87	27	81	104	70	77	49	62
V	79	50	73	74	...	...	29	81	104	70	72	49	59
VI	79	49	73	71	...	...	33	75	104	—	71	46	59

[1]Crop year from this year forward ; Argentina, December-November ; Canada, France, United States II, August-July ; Germany, Italy, Japan, United States I, July-June ; India, May-April ; Sweden, August-May. — [2]1939. — [3]Provisional. — [4]Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.

Argentina : 1934 to 1948, all barley ; from 1949, fodder barley ; average price to producers, bagged, on wagon, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Canada** : No. 3 C.W., wholesale price through 1938 ; from 1947, No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1947 and 1948, price paid to producers ; from 1949, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Fodder, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : 1934 through 1934-38, average wholesale price ; 1947 through August 1951, government fixed price to producers ; from September 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : I - Brewing, average price to producers. II - Fodder, average price to producers. — **India** : Average wholesale price ; 1939 through 1949, provincial ; 1950 through April 1953, average procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, Abohar, Punjab. — **Italy** : Price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed, Southern Italy ; from 1947, free price, Foggia. — **Japan** : Naked, average price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price exclusive of premiums. — **Sweden** : Feed, price to producers ; through 1938, average price at selected coastal and inland towns ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** (England and Wales): All types, average price to producers. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, France, Etats-Unis II, août-juillet ; Allemagne, Italie, Japon, Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril ; Suède, août-mai. — [2]1939. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]Ne comprend pas, à partir de ce mois, la subvention de compensation.

Argentine : 1934 à 1948, tous types d'orge ; depuis 1949, orge fourragère ; prix moyen à la production, en sacs, sur wagon, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Canada** : Jusqu'à fin 1938, prix de gros pour orge N° 3, C.W. ; 1947, orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port-Arthur ; 1947 et 1948, prix à la production ; à partir de 1949, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark** : Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague pour orge fourragère. — **France** : 1934-38, prix de gros moyen ; de 1947 à fin août 1951, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de septembre 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : I - Orge de brasserie, prix moyen à la production. II - Prix moyen à la production. — **Inde** : Prix de gros moyen ; 1939 à 1949, dans les provinces ; 1950 à avril 1953, prix moyen des achats du gouvernement, Pendjab ; depuis mai 1953, à Abohar, Pendjab. — **Italie** : Prix à la production ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie méridionale ; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Foggia. — **Japon** : Orge nue, prix moyen à la production, sacs de paille compris ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, primes non comprises. — **Suède** : Orge fourragere, prix à la production ; jusqu'à fin 1938, prix moyen dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** (Angleterre et pays de Galles): Tous types d'orge, prix moyen à la production. — **Etats-Unis**: I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 3 ; prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Table 21. - Oats : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Avoine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, W.	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 34 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks / 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I	II
									Dollars/32 lb.	
1934-38	[1]6.0	89.03	[2]0.40	13.84	86.15	[2]17.1	[2]13.21	7/1	[2]0.35	[2]0.36
1947	[2]16.0	316.25	0.84	50.58	[2]1 383	17.5	21.03	18/3	1.05	1.05
1948	16.0	409.45	0.78	52.44	1 815	20.0	22.00	21/1	0.73	0.74
1949	14.0	307.37	0.91	41.28	1 818	21.8	22.41	21/1	0.66	0.70
1950	21.0	306.30	0.96	43.54	1 625	30.7	27.38	21/8	0.79	0.88
1951	25.5	403.74	0.91	63.02	2 462	37.3	33.56	25/10	0.82	0.89
1952	38.0	391.50	0.80	50.10	2 221	35.1	33.45	26/8	0.79	0.83
1953	38.0	296.78	0.73	39.54	2 129	32.1	25.82	23/5	0.74	0.77
1954	38.0	298.68	[2]0.91	46.73	[2]2 000	...	34.33	22/11	[2]0.76	[2]0.76
1954 III	38.0	291.56	0.74	44.88	2 100	32.4	29.13	22/1	0.78	0.78
IV	38.0	299.00	0.73	47.75	2 100	33.0	29.51	22/6	0.78	0.79
V	38.0	303.00	0.67	47.44	2 300	34.2	30.69	22/7	0.77	0.77
VI	38.0	300.12	0.72	49.00	2 300	34.9	—	22/7	0.74	0.76
VII	38.0	300.24	0.73	48.25	2 000	34.4	—	[4]22/3	0.67	0.71
VIII	38.0	302.27	0.78	—	2 000	33.8	—	20/0	0.68	0.72
IX	38.0	295.50	0.87	43.67	2 000	32.7	28.14	19/6	0.71	0.76
X	38.0	283.75	0.95	44.50	2 000	32.1	31.06	19/8	0.73	0.79
XI	38.0	318.15	0.96	48.12	2 000	32.0	34.41	21/6	0.76	0.85
XII	38.0	334.64	0.95	54.05	2 000	32.3	35.75	26/0	0.77	0.84
1955 I	38.0	342.72	0.95	52.69	2 100	32.5	35.44	27/9	0.77	0.81
II	38.0	338.88	0.95	51.44	1 900	32.8	35.83	28/2	0.76	0.80
III	38.0	315.60	0.90	48.19	1 900	33.0	36.89	27/7	0.74	0.77
IV	38.0	326.21	0.92	47.90	2 000	33.2	35.65	26/4	0.73	0.71
V	38.0	341.30	0.93	51.19	1 900	...	35.82	26/4	0.72	0.71
VI	38.0	330.00	0.90	52.25	2 200	...	—	27/7	0.70	0.71
	Prices in U. S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.									
1934-38	[1]20	32	[2]27	30	40	[2]69	[2]33	34	[2]24	[2]25
1947	[2]48	72	55	105	—	—	59	72	72	73
1948	48	93	51	109	[2]68	60	61	84	50	51
1949	37	68	54	78	54	55	46	76	45	48
1950	42	61	58	63	46	73	53	60	54	61
1951	51	81	58	91	72	89	65	71	56	61
1952	76	78	53	73	63	84	65	73	54	57
1953	76	59	50	57	61	76	50	65	51	53
1954	76	60	[2]60	68	[2]57	...	66	63	[2]50	[2]52
1954 III	76	58	49	65	60	77	56	61	54	54
IV	76	60	48	69	60	79	57	62	54	55
V	76	61	44	69	66	81	59	62	53	53
VI	76	60	48	71	66	83	—	62	51	53
VII	76	60	48	70	57	82	—	[4]61	46	49
VIII	76	60	52	—	57	80	—	55	47	50
IX	76	59	58	63	57	78	54	54	49	52
X	76	57	63	64	57	76	60	54	50	54
XI	76	64	64	70	57	76	67	59	52	59
XII	76	67	63	78	57	77	69	72	53	58
1951 I	76	69	63	76	60	77	69	76	53	56
II	76	68	63	74	54	78	69	78	52	55
III	76	63	59	70	54	79	71	76	51	53
IV	76	65	60	69	57	79	69	73	50	49
V	76	68	61	74	54	...	69	73	49	49
VI	76	66	59	76	63	...	—	76	48	49

[1]1936-38. — [2]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Western Germany and United States, July-June ; Sweden, August-May. — [3]Provisional. — [4]Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.

Argentina : No. 2 yellow, bagged, on wagon, Buenos Aires, average price to producers ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Belgium** : Price to producers, excluding premiums and subsidies. — **Canada** : 1934-38 and 1947 through 1948, price to producers ; from 1949, No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : 1934-38, average wholesale price ; 1947 through 1950, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Fodder, standard price to producers. — **Sweden** : White, fodder, average price to producers ; 1934-38, price at selected coastal and inland towns ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** (England and Wales) : All types, average price to producers. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. II - No. 3 white, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]1936-38. — [2]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne occidentale et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Suède, août-mai. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]Ne comprend pas, à partir de ce mois, la subvention de compensation.

Argentine : Avoine jaune N° 2, en sacs, sur wagons, Buenos Aires, prix moyen à la production ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Belgique** : Prix à la production, non compris les primes et les subventions. — **Canada** : 1934-38 et 1947 à fin 1948, prix à la production ; depuis 1949, N° 2 C.W., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur ; prix de gros intérieur et prix à l'exportation. — **Danemark** : Moyenne des cours, bourse de Copenhague. — **France** : 1934-38, prix de gros moyen ; 1947-50, prix fixé par le gouvernment ; depuis 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Avoine fourragère, prix standard à la production. — **Suède** : Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, prix dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** (Angleterre et pays de Galles) : Avoine tous genres, prix moyen à la production. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. II - N° 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 22. - Maize : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 22. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Maize - Maïs							
	Argentina	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Italy	Union of S. Africa	United States	
							I	II
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Piastres/ 140 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Dollars/56 lb.	
1934-38	6.1	[1]92	[2]2.35	3.68	[2]78	[2]8/10	[2]0.71	[2]0.77
1947	[3]14.0	220	10.46	...	5 663	21/3	2.16	2.33
1948	15.5	220	12.25	40.32	5 875	22/0	1.30	1.38
1949	16.0	220	12.40	40.95	4 865	22/0	1.25	1.29
1950	32.8	230	10.22	41.43	6 354	24/0	1.53	1.73
1951	40.0	230	15.41	125.26	5 453	26/6	1.66	1.83
1952	45.0	242	[3, 4]11.56	139.06	6 269	30/0	1.51	1.59
1953	45.0	254	10.41	98.54	4 529	32/0	1.48	1.53
1954	45.0	266	...	74.71	...	31/0	...	...
1954 III	45.0	309	10.62	67.50	4 700	32/0	1.44	1.56
IV	45.0	316	10.62	59.00	4 350	32/0	1.45	1.57
V	45.0	292	9.75	58.75	4 050	31/0	1.47	1.59
VI	45.0	—	10.00	52.50	3 950	31/0	1.49	1.61
VII	45.0	294	10.25	60.00	3 800	31/0	1.50	1.61
VIII	45.0	—	9.75	70.00	3 850	31/0	1.53	1.65
IX	45.0	231	9.25	63.75	4 250	31/0	1.53	1.64
X	45.0	243	7.50	95.00	4 300	31/0	1.45	1.54
XI	45.0	220	7.00	85.00	4 150	31/0	1.37	1.48
XII	45.0	248	7.00	85.00	4 600	31/0	1.39	1.52
1951 I	45.0	264	7.38	91.25	4 750	31/0	1.40	1.52
II	45.0	284	7.75	120.00	4 850	31/0	1.40	1.50
III	45.0	284	[5]7.00	136.25	4 750	31/0	1.36	1.46
IV	45.0	284	[5]6.88	148.75	4 950	31/0	1.36	1.46
V	45.0	298	7.00	148.75	4 950	30/0	1.40	1.48
VI	45.0	312	[5]7.00	153.75	...	30/0	1.40	1.47
	Prices in U. S. dollars/m. t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.							
1934-38	20	[1]33	[2]22	23	[2]52	[2]24	[2]28	[2]31
1947	[3]42	65	85	...	—	47	85	92
1948	46	65	99	—	102	49	51	54
1949	42	59	92	—	83	40	49	51
1950	66	47	58	—	102	37	60	68
1951	80	47	87	—	87	41	65	72
1952	90	50	[3, 4]65	—	100	46	59	63
1953	90	52	61	86	72	49	58	60
1954	90	55	...	66	...	48	...	...
1954 III	90	63	60	59	75	49	57	61
IV	90	65	60	52	70	49	57	62
V	90	60	55	52	65	48	58	62
VI	90	—	56	46	63	48	59	63
VII	90	60	58	53	61	48	59	64
VIII	90	—	55	61	62	48	60	65
IX	90	47	52	56	68	48	60	65
X	90	50	42	83	69	48	57	61
XI	90	45	39	75	66	48	54	58
XII	90	51	39	75	74	48	55	60
1955 I	90	54	42	80	76	48	55	60
II	90	58	44	105	78	48	55	59
III	90	58	[5]39	120	76	48	54	57
IV	90	58	[5]39	131	79	48	54	57
V	90	61	39	131	79	46	55	58
VI	90	64	[5]39	135	...	46	55	58

[1]1935-39. — [2]1939. — [3]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, April-March ; India, November-October ; Italy, September-August ; Union of South Africa, May-April ; United States, October-September. — [4]January-October average price, 13.65 rupees per 82.28 lb., or $77 per metric ton.— [5]Includes incidental charges.

Argentina : Red and yellow ; 1934-38, basic price to producers, bagged, on wagon, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, government fixed price. **Egypt** : Nab El Gamal middling ; 1935-39, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, government fixed price to producers. — **India** : 1939, provincial average wholesale price ; from 1947, Malhipur Bold, wholesale price, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonesia** : Average wholesale price ; 1934-38, yellow, shelled, Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, white, shelled, Djakarta. — **Italy** : Price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed, North Italy ; from 1947, free price, Venice. — **Union of South Africa** : 1934-38, White Dents No. 2, bagged, free on rail producer's station, average price to producers ; from 1947, White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, government fixed price. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3 yellow ; wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]1935-39. — [2]1939. — [3]A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale : Argentine, avril-mars ; Inde, novembre-octobre ; Italie, septembre-août ; Union Sud-Africaine, mai-avril ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. — [4]Prix moyen pour période janvier-octobre, 13,65 roupies pour 82,28 lb. ou $78 par tonne métrique. — [5]Y compris des frais divers.

Argentine : Maïs rouge et jaune ; 1934-38, prix de base à la production, en sacs, sur wagon, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Egypte** : « Nab el Gamal middling » ; 1935-39, prix de gros, au Caire ; depuis 1947, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : 1939, prix de gros moyen en province ; depuis 1947, « Malhipur bold », prix de gros, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros moyen ; 1934-38, jaune, égrené, Djakarta, Samarang et Sourabaya ; depuis 1948, blanc, égrené, Djakarta. — **Italie** : Prix à la production, 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie septentrionale ; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Venise. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : 1934-38, « White Dents » N° 2, en sacs, franco rail, gare du producteur, prix à la production ; depuis 1947, « White Dents » N° 2 et « Yellow Flints » N° 6, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. II - N° 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 23. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Divers aliments du bétail : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Sorghum	Wheat bran				Oil cakes				Meals		
						Ground-nut and sesame	Palm kernel	Ground-nut	Linseed	Alfalfa	Cottonseed	Soybean
	United States	France	Germany, W.	Italy	United States	Belgium		United Kingdom		United States		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Dollars/ 100 lb	Francs/ 100 Kg	Marks/ m ton	Lire/ 100 Kg.	Dollars/ short ton	Francs/m. ton		L.s.d./long ton		Dollars/short ton		
1934-38	[1, 2]1.33	57	...	[1, 2]62 50	[3]20 96	—	—	6/5/1	7/18/3	[1, 4]27.85	[3]26.36	[3]31.41
1947	3.32	621	...	...	62.10	—	—	9/19/0	11/5/0	61.85	83.20	91.60
1948	2.33	1 037	...	[4]4 275	47.55	—	—	10/5/0	11/5/0	48 25	63.10	76.40
1949	2.14	1 150	...	2 788	45 50	—	—	18/13/0	19/0/7	56 60	64 80	74 60
1950	2.42	1 150	[3]212	3 258	51.98	4 500	3 000	28/12/0	28/0/9	55 60	76 90	76.92
1951	2.86	1 396	279	3 978	59.80	5 087	3 700	34/14/9	34/0/9	74 38	88.20	96.25
1952	2.64	1 823	257	4 690	50.09	4 875	3 558	34/17/6	35/10/0	66 98	71.95	80 04
1953	2.49	1 963	240	2 980	45.15	4 845	3 947	37/10/9	37/8/0	53 80	66.85	89.82
1954	...	1 304	264	[3]3 210	...	5 326	3 324	42/0/7	40/6/7	[5]55.58	...	...
1954 III	2.66	1 100	226	2 610	52.40	...	...	...	...	67.20	68.90	95.25
IV	2.69	1 100	230	2 263	57.40	5 000	3 050	37/0/0	35/3/2	71.75	71.50	106 80
V	2.80	1 100	265	2 150	48.00	5 250	3 200	38/1/0	36/9/4	44.75	67.60	101.35
VI	2 73	1 100	273	1 990	40.30	5 130	3 310	39/7/0	36/5/0	40 00	64.90	98 35
VII	2.82	1 200	280	2 181	39.90	5 150	3 350	41/7/2	42/1/3	51.40	71.60	104 20
VIII	2.80	1 350	293	2 569	39.00	5 263	3 350	43/6/2	42/16/5	48.10	75.70	98.35
IX	2.59	1 300	271	2 760	39.50	5 500	3 350	44/10/0	43/17/2	47.35	68 35	78 90
X	2 42	1 200	230	2 625	40.00	5 500	3 338	44/10/2	44/1/5	54.75	69.10	76 00
XI	2.39	1 700	230	3 275	43.10	5 600	3 175	47/0/0	44/15/0	57.30	71.20	79 05
XII	2 50	1 850	250	3 480	42.40	5 980	3 710	49/5/5	45/7/6	59.60	70.75	79.50
1955 I	2.52	1 850	273	3 813	42.40	5 950	3 588	47/1/8	45/1/10	64.25	72 40	78.35
II	2.48	1 750	268	3 513	44 50	5 800	3 450	40/7/0	44/14/4	66 25	67.60	76.10
III	2.41	1 700	265	3 465	44.50	5 020	3 250	37/10/11	42/0/0	61.40	62.90	72 35
IV	2.42	1 700	275	3 656	45.75	...	...	38/6/8	34/0/0	54.75	60.60	69.85
V	2 68	1 450	271	3 625	40.50	4 962	3 425	40/15/0	35/15/0	39.10	60.40	64.15
VI	2.72	...	267	...	38.50	5 050	3 500	[6]41/15/0	35/15/0	36.10	58 90	62.35
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. — Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1934-38	[1, 2]29	27	...	[1, 2]33	[3]23	—	—	30	39	[1, 4]31	[3]29	[3]35
1947	73	52	...	...	68	—	—	39	45	68	92	101
1948	51	40	...	[5]74	52	—	—	41	45	53	70	84
1949	47	39	...	48	50	—	—	69	70	62	71	82
1950	53	33	[3]50	52	57	90	60	79	77	61	85	85
1951	63	40	66	64	66	102	74	96	94	82	97	106
1952	58	52	61	75	55	98	71	96	98	74	79	88
1953	55	56	57	48	50	97	79	103	103	59	74	99
1954	...	37	63	[6]51	...	106	66	116	111	[6]61	...	...
1954 III	60	31	54	42	58	...	...	...	..	74	76	105
IV	59	31	55	36	63	100	61	102	97	79	79	118
V	62	31	63	34	53	105	64	105	100	49	75	112
VI	60	31	65	32	44	103	66	108	100	44	72	108
VII	62	34	67	35	44	103	67	114	116	57	79	115
VIII	62	39	70	41	43	105	67	119	118	53	83	108
IX	57	37	65	44	44	110	67	123	121	52	75	87
X	53	34	55	42	44	110	67	123	121	60	76	84
XI	53	49	55	52	48	112	64	130	123	63	78	87
XII	55	53	60	56	47	120	74	136	125	66	78	88
1955 I	56	53	65	61	47	119	72	130	124	71	80	86
II	55	50	64	56	49	116	69	111	123	73	75	84
III	53	49	63	55	49	100	65	103	116	68	69	80
IV	53	49	65	58	50	...	...	106	94	60	67	77
V	59	42	65	58	45	99	68	113	99	43	67	71
VI	60	...	64	...	42	101	70	[6]114	[6]99	40	65	69

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Sorghum, November-October. Bran, Germany and Italy, July-June ; United States, October-September. Alfalfa meal, April-March. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal, October-September. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1937-38. — [4]1937. — [5]Average of less than 12 months. — [6]Preliminary.

SORGHUM

United States : Milo, No. 2 yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

WHEAT BRAN

France : Common, bagged, wholesale price, f.o.r., excluding taxes. — **Germany, Western** : Wholesale price, Hamburg. — **Italy** : 1937-38, price paid by farmers, Mantua ; from 1948, wholesale price, f.o.r., Milan. — **United States** : Standard, bagged, wholesale lots, Memphis.

OILCAKES

Belgium: Groundnut and sesame, and palm kernel. — Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **United Kingdom**: Groundnut. — Nigerian, shelled, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom. Linseed. — Argentine expeller, 39% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom.

MEALS

United States: Alfalfa. — Dehydrated, 17% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Kansas City. Cottonseed - 41% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago. Soybean - Bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago ; 1934-38 and 1947 through June 1950, 41% protein ; from July 1950, 44% protein, except April-September 1952, when mixed meal.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Sorgho, novembre-octobre. Son, Allemagne et Italie, juillet-juin ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Farine de luzerne, avril-mars. Farine de graines de coton et farine de graines de lin, octobre-septembre. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1937-38. — [4]1937. — [5]Moyenne pour moins de 12 mois. — [6]Chiffre préliminaire.

SORGHO

Etats-Unis: « Milo », N° 2 jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

SON

France: Son ordinaire, en sacs, prix de gros, sur wagon départ, taxes non comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale**: Prix de gros, Hambourg. — **Italie**: 1937-38, prix payé par les agriculteurs, Mantoue ; depuis 1948, prix de gros, franco rail, Milan. — **Etats-Unis** : Standard, en sacs, en gros, Memphis.

TOURTEAUX

Belgique: Arachide et sésame et palmiste, du Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers ; **Royaume-Uni**: Arachide, de la Nigeria, décortiquée, 56% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni. Graine de lin, d'Argentine, tel que sorti des presses, 39% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni.

FARINES

Etats-Unis: Luzerne, déshydratée ; 17% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Kansas City. Graine de coton, 41% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Chicago. Graine de coton, en sacs, en gros, Chicago ; 1934-38 et 1947 à juin 1950, 41% de protéines depuis juillet 1950, 44% de protéines, sauf pour période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée.

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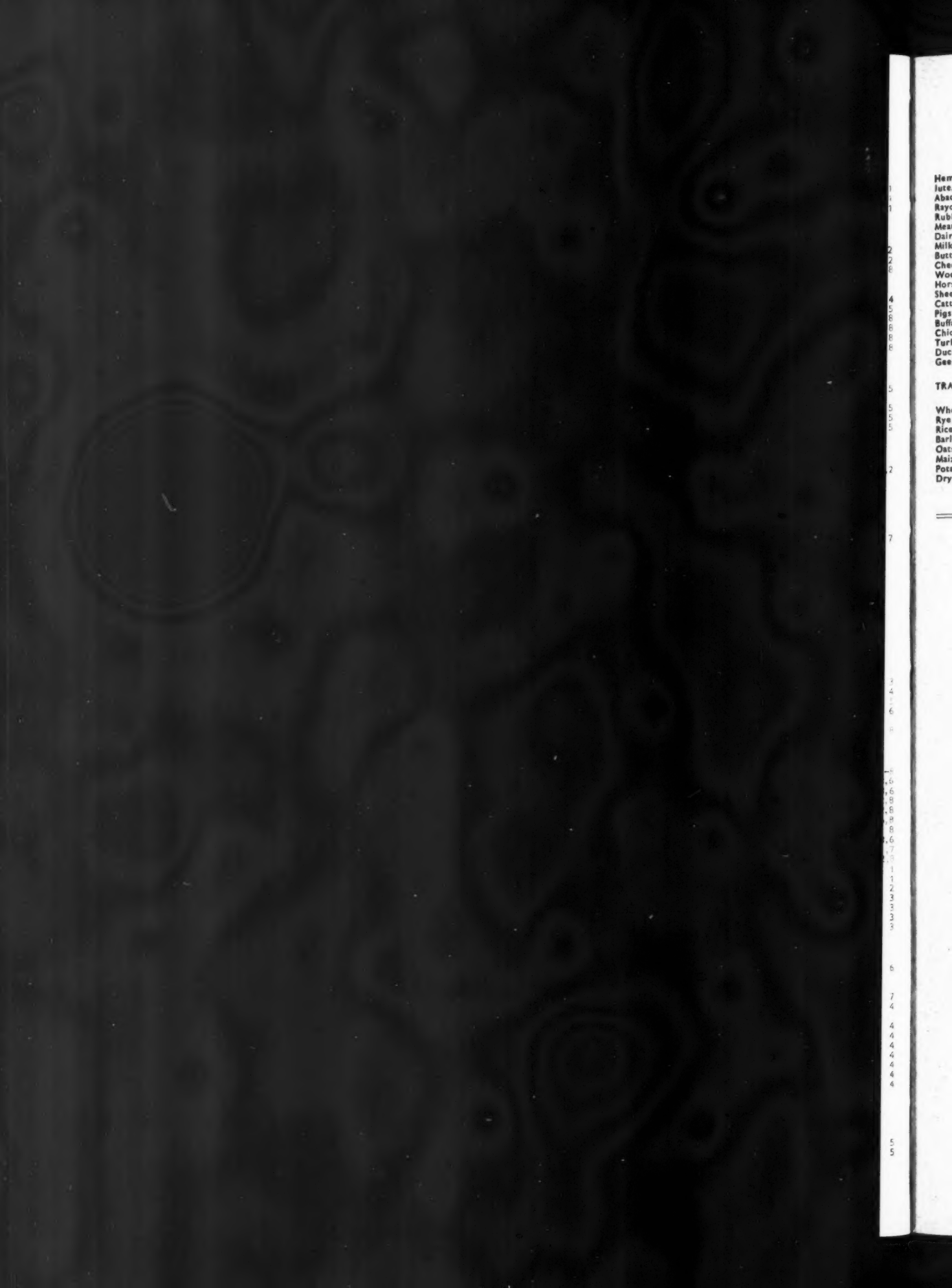

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NEWS OF FAO PUBLICATIONS

1954 SALES OF FAO PUBLICATIONS IN INDIA SIX TIMES PREVIOUS RECORD

Thanks to the excellent work of our principal distributor, Orient Longmans Ltd., and of The Oxford Book and Stationery Company, last year's sales revenue is six times the revenue of the previous year.

The best sellers were two of the publications of the Agriculture Division : **The Essentials of Rural Welfare** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.) and **Soil Surveys for Land Development** ($1.00 - 5s.). The first named is now in its third printing and is available in French and Spanish as well. The Spanish edition of the soil surveys book is also on our best-selling lists.

Next two on the list in order of sales were **Training Rural Leaders** ($1.50 - 7s. 6d.) and **School Feeding - Its Contribution to Child Nutrition** ($1.00 - 5s.). The first deals with the Shantan Bailie School and goes into such detail about the methods of training that it is used as a handbook in the planning and running of rural training courses. The subject of school feeding is dealt with both historically and practically in the Nutrition Division's book, which is both a survey of current practice and a guidebook to those who are starting such schemes.

Two other publications of the Nutrition Division, **Teaching Better Nutrition** ($1.50-7s. 6d.) and **Food Composition Tables (Minerals and Vitamins) for International Use** ($1.00 - 5s.) figured next on the list.

FAO Publication as College Prize

We have just had a rush order from an agricultural college for two copies of **Forest Policy, Law, and Administration** ($2.00 - 10s.) which are to be distributed as prizes.

Other Publications

The Spanish edition of **Supervised Agricultural Credit in Latin America** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.) is running through its first printing very rapidly. The English edition is in preparation.

Last year FAO printed a large edition of **Growing Food for a Growing World** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.), which described the whole FAO program, including the work of the Expanded Technical Assistance Program. It is still a popular item with most sales agents.

New orders for **World Festival of Trees** ($0.75 - 3s. 9d.), a short pamphlet describing how the countries of the world make their people tree-conscious by organizing Arbor days, school forests, and so on, came from our North American agents. It is being bought in bulk by forestry associations in many parts of the world.

Generous space was given to a review of **Fishing Boats of the World** (*The Fishing News*, London, 90s.) in the *Lowestoft Journal*, which found the whole book "interesting even to those remotely connected with the sea." The reviewer found the discussions particularly fascinating and praised the 600 excellent illustrations.

The leading statistical journals of the United States, Great Britain, and Sweden reviewing P.V. Sukhatme's book, **Sampling Theory of Surveys with Applications** (Iowa State College Press and Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics) say : "... indispensable to the teacher and the serious student." (American Statistical Association) ; "... the book has the virtue of thoroughness" (London, Royal Statistical Society) ; "... very suitable for individual study, and likely to respond very well to the expectations of FAO" (*Statistik Tidskrift*).

Ambitious Forestry Publishing Project Launched

World Forest Planting Manual

FAO has begun the publication of a series of volumes on the various phases of forest planting. Each volume is being prepared by special consultants expressing their individual views and is intended as a complete publication in itself.

When the series has been completed, it may be possible to assemble the various volumes in a **World Forest Planting Manual.**

Five volumes have been published so far.

Eucalypts for Planting ($3.50 - 17s. 6d.) is available in French ; the English edition is in press ; it is a summary of the available material on botanical and soil characteristics, nursery and planting methods, and the technological properties and uses.

A similar book on poplars is in preparation and will appear in 1956.

Tree Seed Notes ($3.50 - 17s. 6d.) deals with forest tree species suggested for experimental field trials in arid and semi-arid areas, and in hot humid zones. It is a companion volume to **Handling Forest Tree Seed** ($1.00 - 5s.) which covers problems of seed procurement, collection, extraction, storage, and shipment, and includes an abstract of international rules for testing forest tree seed.

At the moment **Forest Plantation Protection against Diseases and Insect Pests** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.) is one of our best-sellers in India. It covers general considerations of site selection, thinning, fire and over-cutting, regeneration and pure stands. It deals with the introduction of exotic trees and the extension of the range of native trees in Europe, the United States and elsewhere. It includes chapters on the provenance of seed, the artificial spread of pathogens ; and the prevention of disease.

The latest addition to the series is **Tree Planting Practices for Arid Areas** ($1.50 - 7s. 6d.) which deals with seed, nursery, and planting practices for arid and semi-arid zones in the Near East, but has application to many other similar climatic zones of the world.

A book on **Planting Practices in Tropical Africa** (provisional title) is in preparation.

Success of Legumes Study

When the English edition of **Legumes in Agriculture** ($3.00 - 15s.) appeared, agents, who had previously sold an average of 5 to 10 copies of FAO documents, found themselves selling 100 copies or more of this title. It is, of course, a unique collection of information on this vital subject — nothing quite like it had appeared since the former International Institute of Agriculture published **Use of Leguminous Plants in Tropical Countries** ($2.00 - 10s.) in 1936.

The Spanish edition of **Legumes in Agriculture** is now available. The French edition is in preparation.

Card Index Encyclopedia of Fishery Technology

Over 2,100 Cards Now Available

FAO World Fisheries Abstracts which appear six times annually are now in their sixth year of publication. The complete set of cards now comprises over 2,000 separate abstracts covering every branch of fishery technology, from ship design to packaging, transporting, freezing, canning, drying, or smoking the landed fish.

The demand for complete sets is increasing as libraries and institutions servicing food technologists in general and fishery technologists in particular discover the value of this systematic examination of over nearly 200 journals from all parts of the world.

The complete set can be purchased for $20.000 or £5 (Vols. I - V) and a subscription to Volume VI costs $4.00 or £1. Many subscribers are paying subscriptions for periods of two or three years in advance.